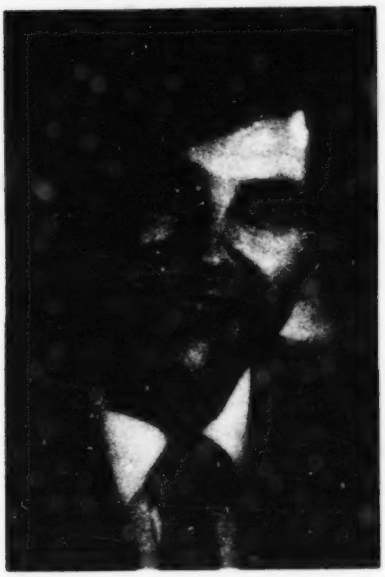
Ontario

Ministry of
Correctional
Services

Report of the Minister 1983

Annual Report
Ministry of Correctional Services
Year ending March 31, 1983



The Honourable Nicholas G. Leluk
Minister

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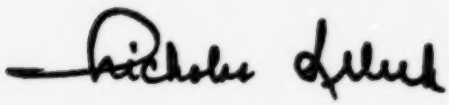
The Honourable John B. Aird, OC, QC, LL.D
The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario

May it please your Honour:

I wish to present the Annual Report of the Ministry of Correctional Services for the year ending March 31, 1983.

Respectfully submitted,



Nicholas G. Leluk
Minister of Correctional Services

Legislation administered by the Ministry of Correctional Services

The Ministry of Correctional Services Act, 1978
(covers probation, institutions, and parole)

Goal Statement

MINISTRY GOALS

A. To provide custody and community supervision as directed by the courts and as provided for in federal and provincial legislation governing correctional services in Ontario.

B. To provide information that will assist the courts in determining disposition.

C. To create within institutions and community programs a positive climate in order that offenders become motivated towards positive personal and social adjustment.

D. To make available to clients those program opportunities necessary to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.

E. To develop and provide programs for the prevention of crime.

PRINCIPLES

1. Wherever practical, correctional programs should be community- based.

2. The emphasis should be on helping offenders develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behavior within the community.

3. Correctional programs should apply that degree of control necessary to protect society, thus necessitating a continuum of programs with progressively increasing supervisory and structural controls.

4. Detainment in correctional facilities should be utilized for those persons whose criminal acts are substantially damaging to society and for whom the necessary controls are not available through any other source, or where a necessary deterrent impact cannot otherwise be achieved.

5. Correctional facilities should serve a custodial and deterrent function for those persons either clearly dangerous to the public or not sufficiently motivated for immediate return to the community.

6. Notwithstanding the above, all correctional programs and facilities should provide an environment and opportunities for positive personal and social adjustment.

7. Correctional programs should emphasize the offender's responsibility for reparation to the victim or payment of the debt to society, wherever practical, in order to serve a deterrent function and encourage responsible behavior.

8. It should be recognized that staff are the ministry's most valuable resource and that the effective utilization of human resources is the key to achieving ministry goals.

GOALS - JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES

1. To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, remand and sentenced inmates in an environment providing high security.

2. To provide a humane environment for inmates as well as the necessary health and social services, and to provide program opportunities to assist them in making positive personal and social adjustment.

3. To provide effective assessment and classification of inmates to ensure

inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.

4. To keep inmates productively employed or occupied, wherever possible, during incarceration.

5. To encourage and develop community-based work programs.

GOALS - LONGER STAY INSTITUTIONS

1. To protect society by holding, as efficiently as possible, inmates serving sentences under provincial jurisdiction.

2. To provide a humane living environment for inmates, with the necessary health and social services, and to provide program opportunities to assist in making positive personal and social adjustment.

3. To keep inmates productively employed or occupied during incarceration.

4. To encourage and develop community-based work programs.

5. To provide regular re-assessment of the classification of an inmate to ensure inmate assignment to appropriate institutions or programs.

GOALS - PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

1. To supervise persons on probation or parole to ensure that conditions of probation and parole are met.

2. To provide presentence and pre-parole reports as requested by the courts and the Ontario Board of Parole.

3. To promote programs for selected probationers and parolees that will assist them in adopting socially acceptable behavior and in learning basic life skills.

GOALS - COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

1. To operate a system of parole as provided for in federal and provincial legislation.

2. To promote development of privately and publicly operated community alternatives to incarceration for suitable offenders.

GOALS - CRIME PREVENTION

1. To work with other criminal justice agencies in promoting, developing and participating in crime prevention programs.

2. To facilitate the participation of both individual citizens and the community at large in the criminal justice system.

3. To develop programs designed to assist in the process of the offender's reparation to the victims of criminal acts, and to promote 'victim justice' throughout the criminal justice system.

Ministry Boards

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

Ms D. M. Clark
Chairman

J. A. Lefebvre
Executive Vice-Chairman

Dr. J. S. Morrison
Special Projects Coordinator
(Part-time)

Central Regional Board

G. G. McFarlane
Vice-Chairman

R. E. Fox
Part-time Member

D.M. Murphy
Full-time Member

Mrs. H. L. Margison
Part-time Member

R. G. Allan
Part-time Member

Mrs. N. J. Pownall
Part-time Member

S. E. Blackwood
Part-time Member

Col. Kenneth Rawlins
Part-time Member

R. E. Bunn
Part-time Member

M. D. Sinclair
Part-time Member

West-Central Regional Board

J. E. Roe
Vice-Chairman

Dr. J. S. Morrison
Part-time Member

Mrs. K. H. Freel
Full-time Member

J. R. Patterson
Part-time Member

Mrs. F. E. Baines
Part-time Member

Mrs. Marilyn Scott
Part-time Member

Mrs. J. Louise Hebb
Part-time Member

D. W. Simmons
Part-time Member

Faho Martin
Part-time Member

Mrs. P. E. Whiteford
Part-time Member

George Moore
Part-time Member

Sir R. S. Williams
Part-time Member

Eastern Regional Board

G. P. Whitehead
Vice-Chairman

J. E. Fraser
Full-time Member

C. W. Chitty
Part-time Member

Mrs. Alixe Lillico
Part-time Member

D. C. Mason
Part-time Member

J. H. Metcalfe
Part-time Member

Mrs. Alice Sheffield
Part-time Member

L. W. Welch
Part-time Member

Western Regional Board

J. G. Walter
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. M. E. Nicholson
Full-time Member

P. A. Brazolot
Part-time Member

G. M. Fellows
Part-time Member

Walter Hetherington
Part-time Member

Mrs. B. M. McLean
Part-time Member

Mrs. A. E. Murray
Part-time Member

Mrs. Ann Murray
Part-time Member

Bruce Thorpe
Part-time Member

Alton Van Every
Part-time Member

Northern Regional Board

F. E. Grandbois
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. L. B. Beauchamp
Part-time Member

Mrs. E. M. Bradley
Part-time Member

L. William Goss
Part-time Member

Mrs. Edith McLeod
Part-time Member

Mrs. E. J. Meakes
Part-time Member

Alan Moss
Part-time Member

Willard Myers
Part-time Member

William Phillips
Part-time Member

Mrs. Marlene Pierre-Aggamaway
Part-time Member

Mrs. Carmel Saumur
Part-time Member

Anthony Van Den Bosch
Part-time Member

MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER

The members of this committee, drawn from the legal, medical, teaching and other professions, advise the minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of ministry programs.

W.J. Eastaugh, BA, BSW, MEd
Chairman

M.H. Harris, QC, BPHE, BA

Rev. J. M. Kelly, CSB, PhD
LL.D

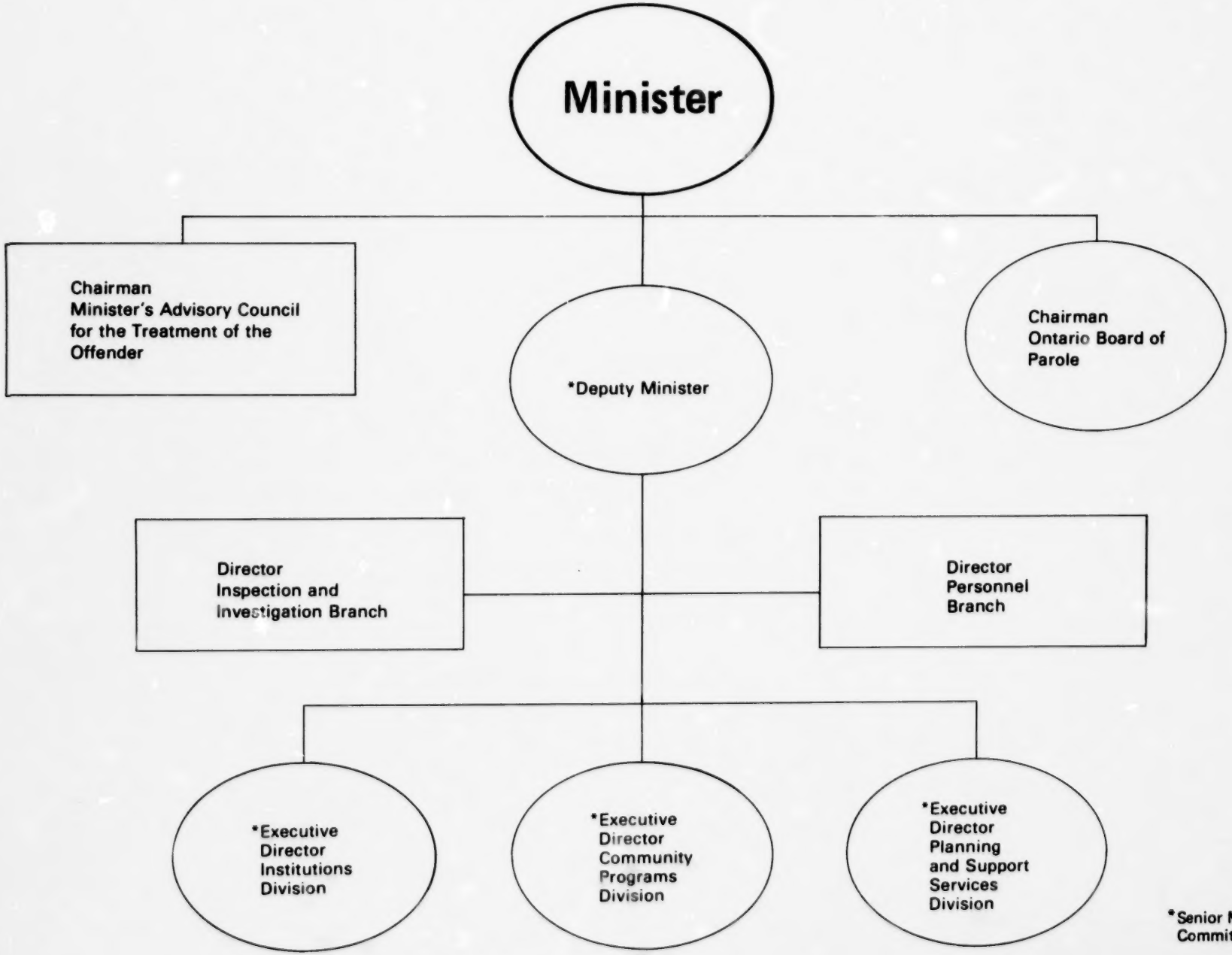
Lloyd Shier

Dr. L.P. Solursh,
MD, DPsych, FRCP (C)

Mrs. Katherine Stewart,
BA, BEd, LL.D

William McCormack

Norman Panzica


Minister
Chairman
Minister's Advisory Council
for the Treatment of the
Offender
*Deputy Minister
Chairman
Ontario Board of
Parole
Director
Inspection and
Investigation Branch
Director
Personnel
Branch
*Executive
Director
Institutions
Division
*Executive
Director
Community
Programs
Division
*Executive
Director
Planning
and Support
Services
Division
*Senior Management
Committee

The Ministry

INTRODUCTION

The ministry of correctional services is responsible for all persons in Ontario 16 years of age and over who are placed on probation or remanded in custody for trial or sentence. Offenders receiving a prison term of less than two years remain the responsibility of the ministry; those offenders receiving sentences of two years or more are transferred to the federal institutions operated by The Correctional Service of Canada.

The over-all goal of this ministry is to protect the public while at the same time assist and encourage offenders to develop and maintain responsible and acceptable behavior within the community.

To this end, many different programs are employed including life skills, academic and trades training, work experience, and counseling programs in institutions; and within the community programs division, employment training, community service order projects, pretrial services, and community resource centres (halfway houses).

The goal statement of the ministry and details of activities within the various components illustrated in the organization charts can be found throughout the following pages.

In the fiscal year 1982-83 the ministry housed an average of over 6,500 inmates in its institutions and community resource centres and had an average of approximately 40,000 individuals under the supervision of its community based programs.

The Community and the Correctional System

As the numbers of people in conflict with the law increases, so must we intensify the quantity and quality of program options available to judges: many minimal offenders are not best served in a prison setting.

Ontario has led the way in North America in the development of community alternatives to imprisonment such as community service orders, community resource centres, and fine option programs. As well, Ontario has developed a number of offence-related programs and job skills/searching groups which operate in towns across the province.

For instance, in the former category, shoplifters take part in 12-week sessions as a condition of a probation order. Students over the age of 16 who have been placed on suspension by their school authorities because of involvement in drugs or alcohol are required to take part in the program as a condition of being accepted back into school. Males who physically abuse their legal or common-law wives or girlfriends form the client group in a program designed to stop domestic violence by raising the clients' awareness of the cause of their behavior, and providing them with an acceptable mode of expressing anger.

Life skills and job preparation programs help many clients to become self-sufficient and thereby develop a measure of self-worth. It is an accepted fact that offenders who become gainfully employed are much less likely to commit another offence.

In addition to programs run by ministry staff, agencies such as the Elizabeth Fry and John Howard Societies and the ex-offender group Fortune Society, work with ministry clients on a fee-for-service basis.

The community participates in corrections even more directly through the work carried out by the almost 4,500 volunteer citizens who contribute their time and talents to working with clients on probation and with those serving a sentence in a provincial institution.

Because volunteers are not part of the bureaucracy, some offenders find it more acceptable to take advice from them and begin to make positive lifestyle changes.

Overcrowding in Institutions

A number of factors have contributed to higher counts in prisons all across this continent. The main variables are basically the same: higher unemployment, particularly in the under-25 age group, leading to increased criminal activity; and harsher sentences being imposed by the judiciary, particularly on previous multiple offence persons.

In Ontario the average sentence has increased about 15 per cent, from 91.5 to 105.4 days. However, there has been an increase in average sentence for such offences as break and enter, traffic/import drugs, fraud, and theft, which has decreased the turnover of inmates in the longer stay institutions. This has resulted in an increase in the numbers being held in the initial intake institutions (jails and detention centres), referred to as the 'front-end' of the system. Slightly offsetting that is a decrease in sentence length for such offences as traffic and liquor.

Although in the 10-year period 1971-81, the adult population in Ontario has increased by 12 per cent, the ministry's institution population has increased by 30 per cent.

The average daily count in institutions was 6,524, which represents an 8 per cent increase over last year, but with a higher than average increase of 14 per cent in the Toronto area.

Both long-term and short-term accommodation plans have been developed in response to the sentencing trends referred to earlier, which will begin to alleviate in the years ahead some of the problems of overcrowding.

In response to the need for space for beds and for support and program facilities, the ministry has developed a pre-fabricated steel unit which can be manufactured in-house and is readily adaptable to different sites and needs.

112th Annual Congress of Correction, August, 1982

The ministry co-hosted the 112th Annual Congress of Correction, held in Toronto, along with staff of the federal correctional service and the American Correctional Association. The conference drew 3,000 delegates and speakers from around the world, and was the single most important event in 1982 for individuals involved in corrections.

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

Chairman - Ms D. M. Clark
Ontario Board of Parole
2195 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M4S 2B1

The Ontario Board of Parole exercises parole jurisdiction for all prisoners sentenced to provincial institutions and for any federal offenders serving a sentence in provincial institutions as a result of a transfer.

Inmates can be considered for parole upon completion of one-third of their sentences. Those serving sentences of less than six months must apply in writing for consideration. Those serving six months or more are scheduled automatically for a hearing with the Board unless they choose to waive their right to that hearing.

The Board may grant, defer or deny parole, and in so doing considers information from a wide variety of sources in the process of its decision-making. It sets regular and special conditions for release with community supervision, and is empowered to revoke parole should there be failure by the parolee to comply with the conditions of the parole program.

The focus of the parole effort is to provide minimum risk to society and maximum support to offenders during their gradual return to the community.

Those who are granted parole receive support and encouragement through parole supervision and may take part in special employment, treatment and education services as they seek to re-establish themselves in the community.

Several factors contributed to the workload increase of the Board this past year, namely: the over-all increase in the prison population; the establishment of two additional pilot projects for parole consideration of persons with sentences of less than six months at the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre and the Sault Ste. Marie Jail; the increased activity by the original project at the Niagara Detention Centre; and the increase in applications from other institutions in the province by inmates serving sentences of under six months who have simply become more aware of their rights in this area.

1982-83 was the first year the Board decentralized its operating financial structure into regional cost centres. This was the initial stage in the development of an Operational Plan for the total Board and for each of the cost centres. Within the next fiscal year the Board plans to complete the process.

Throughout the year there was a significant development in staff training. For the first time, in cooperation with the Community Support Services Branch, new members participated in a three and one half day Orientation Program before assuming their duties. In addition, training and professional development for all Board members was more readily available, and some members were able to participate in professional seminars and conferences related to the work of the Board. Ongoing training and professional development for members has been difficult to maintain because of the increased workload and remains a priority.

The development of Board members has been aided by involvement in task committees related to specific areas of Board needs and concerns. This has allowed Board members to widen their knowledge of the Board's role and has been essential in developing consistency among the five regions.

The Board consists of 11 full-time members from within the justice field and 43 part-time members drawn from the community, meeting at 36 institutions on a regular basis. A total of 780 hearing meetings were held during the year. Members were also involved in 260 regional office meetings where cases were reviewed to consider case developments leading to further hearings and changes in condition of parole and supervision problems. The following comparative statistics reflect the increasing workload of the Board.

Currently, an average of 1,450 persons are on parole supervision at any one time.

The Ontario Board of Parole is a participating member of the Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities, which is currently involved in the Correctional Standards Project, and the administration of inter-provincial parole transfers and the sharing of information in mutual areas of concern.

Since January, 1983, the Board has offered parolees who have allegedly violated a condition/conditions of parole an opportunity to appear in person before the Board as a result of a challenge to the Charter of Rights made by an offender. This has created a need for expanded resources.

	1981/82	1982/83
Total number of inmates scheduled to appear for parole consideration in institutional hearings	6,831	8,002
Number of inmates eligible for parole consideration	6,767	7,928
Number of inmates signed "Waivers of Parole" hearing	1,076	1,536
Number of inmates not available for institutional hearings	383	396
Number of inmates not eligible for hearings	64	74
Number of inmates refused to appear	n/a	13
Number of violation hearings at institutions	n/a	168
Number of review hearings at institutions	n/a	52
Number of inmates actually appeared before the Board at institutional hearings	5,308	5,982
Number of cases considered at Regional Office meetings	2,830	4,728
Number of paroles effected	2,259	2,741
Number of paroles successfully completed	1,534	2,111

PERSONNEL

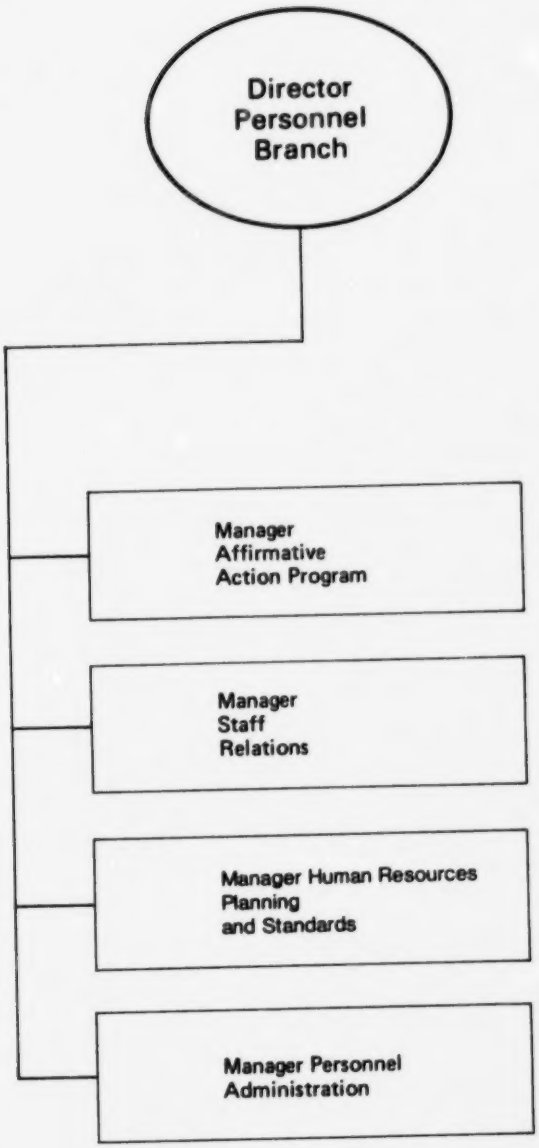
Director - V. J. Crew
Personnel Branch
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

Staffing Activity

During the 1982-83 fiscal year 273 new classified employees were hired by the ministry. Although the majority of these were replacement staff for persons who left the ministry's employ, approximately 100 staff were required to fill additional new classified positions required to meet the ministry's increasing workload. There were also 321 promotional competitions held within the ministry during the fiscal year.

Affirmative Action

Women improved their representation in the ministry from 1,233 in March, 1982, to 1,301 in March, 1983. The number of female staff in the two major occupational groups of the ministry, correctional officers and probation and parole officers, continued to increase. During the period 1975 to 1983 the number of female correctional officers has more than doubled, from 174 to 371; in the case of probation and parole officers, the number has more than tripled, from 39 to 147. Of the 52 affirmative action priority targets identified for the fiscal year, 49 were achieved, including promotions for women into supervisory and management positions


Director
Personnel
Branch
Manager
Affirmative
Action Program
Manager
Staff
Relations
Manager Human Resources
Planning
and Standards
Manager Personnel
Administration

in institutions. In December, 1982, the first female superintendent of a maximum security jail was appointed.

Participants in the Women's Assessment Centre Career Development Program were involved in career development assignments in non-traditional areas and in special courses to assist them in becoming more competitive for management positions. The first workshop for senior women was held in March, 1983.

Special Employment Programs

During the summer of 1982 the ministry hired 185 young people under both Experience '82 and its regular summer employment program.

The ministry also participated in the Winter Experience Program, which provided short-term winter employment for 60 young people in various community agencies with which the ministry has contracts.

Human Resources Planning and Development

The branch organized an assessment centre in October, 1982, as part of an institutional division management development program. As a result of the assessment centre, eight participants were selected to undertake developmental assignments to prepare them for future competitions for management vacancies.

Performance Planning and Review

Implementation of the new performance management system began during the year with the training of some 351 managers. This process is continuing with full implementation scheduled to take place during the 1983-84 fiscal year.

Human Rights

Several initiatives were begun during the year to demonstrate the ministry's commitment to human rights and effective human relations. In addition to the distribution of the Ontario Human Rights Code and relevant information to all institutions and offices throughout the ministry, framed copies of the Ontario Government Policy Statement on Race Relations were permanently posted in prominent locations in all of our facilities. In addition, a great deal of work was done throughout the year towards the development of a comprehensive ministry policy statement on human rights as well as relevant implementation plans.

French-language Services

In September of 1982 the ministry appointed a bilingual French-language services coordinator, who has begun a full review of the level of French-language services in all ministry locations.

Staff Relations

In December, 1982, the revised collective agreement on working conditions and employee benefits was finalized, and it became effective July 28, 1982. This revised agreement was implemented throughout the ministry. Improved procedures were developed to assist managers and personnel administrators with the administration of benefits for employees with long-term disabilities and to help them in their return to work after recovering from their disability.

Forty grievances lodged by ministry staff were arbitrated by the Public Service Grievance Settlement Board and the Public Service Grievance Board. Numerous staff relations seminars were conducted for ministry managers on a wide variety of staff relations subjects.

INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION

Director - Stan Teggart
Inspection and Investigation Branch
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The inspection and investigation branch is primarily responsible for on-going inspections of all ministry facilities, including community resource centres (CRCs) operated by private agencies, and for conducting investigations into specific incidents involving staff, inmates, institution operation and/or administration, as well as complaints or incidents involving the ministry which are generated in the community.

The findings of an inspection are reported in writing to the deputy minister with recommendations for change in all areas which are found to be below standard or not in accordance with ministry policy.

The time required to conduct an inspection is dependent upon the size and complexity of the institution, the nature of the operation, and the various situations requiring examination. Smaller institutions generally require two to three days examination by an inspector, and larger institutions require five days or more.

Safety and security inspections are carried out as required on new or renovated ministry facilities.

During the year the branch developed a format for inspecting the offices of probation and parole services. Inspection of the 104 offices currently operating was begun and covers administration, security, and operational procedures, as well as certain physical aspects of the offices.

At the conclusion of each inspection, the person in charge of the institution, CRC, or office is apprised by the inspector of the findings and the suggestions and recommendations that will be made through the appropriate executive director to the deputy minister.

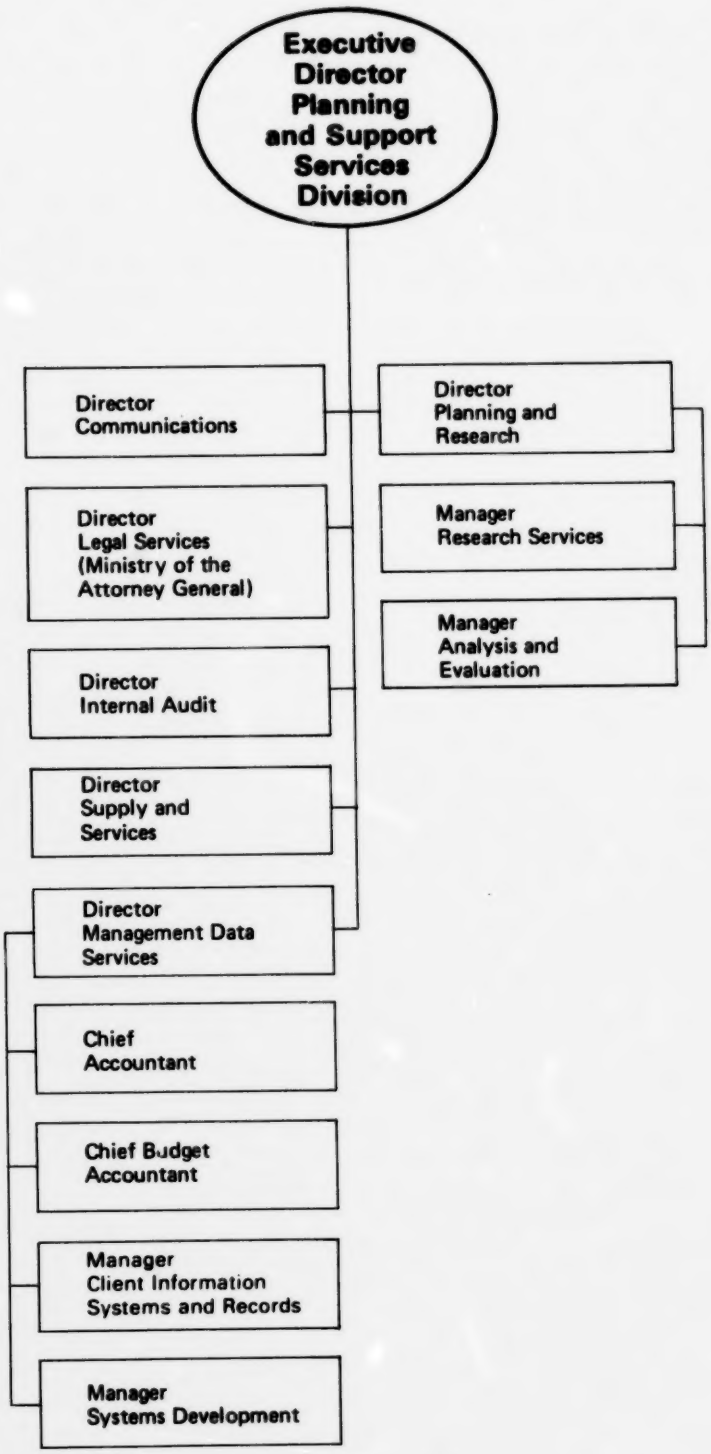
As a result of a 100 per cent increase (from 66 to 132) in requests for investigations during the year, the inspection of facilities decreased (from 72 to 62) by 14 per cent.

Investigations are normally conducted at the request of the minister, deputy minister or the executive directors of the institutions or community programs division into the more serious incidents within or involving the ministry. The time taken to complete an investigation ranges from a day or two to several months, depending on the nature and complexity of the problem or incident. Where it is considered appropriate, the local police or the Ontario Provincial Police are called in to conduct investigations.

The branch provides a consultative service in relation to operational security and safety to ministry personnel, and is consulted by other correctional and related jurisdictions in the criminal justice system regarding security procedures and equipment.

Involvement in institutional staff training increased over previous years, with branch staff taking part in seminars and making presentations. The branch also provides a consultative service to other justice related agencies.

Preventive security for the ministry is the responsibility of this branch, and to this end assists local managers in the development of institution crisis security measures, alerting senior ministry officials of actual or potential crisis situations and providing intelligence information, and liaising with the ministry's crisis intervention teams, the federal solicitor general's department, and various police jurisdictions.


Executive Director Planning and Support Services Division
Director Communications
Director Legal Services (Ministry of the Attorney General)
Director Internal Audit
Director Supply and Services
Director Management Data Services
Chief Accountant
Chief Budget Accountant
Manager Client Information Systems and Records
Manager Systems Development
Director Planning and Research
Manager Research Services
Manager Analysis and Evaluation

Planning and Support Services Division

Executive Director - M. J. Algar
Planning and Support Services Division
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The executive director, planning and support services, is responsible for all comptrollership-related functions in the ministry and for corporate planning, program planning and evaluation, central supply and services, data processing, inmate and probationer records, internal audit, communications, research, and legal services.

Actual expenditures and recoveries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1983, were as follows - subject to final audit:

Salaries and Wages	$ 136,668,687
Employee Benefits	21,146,204
Transportation and Communication	4,532,033
Services	23,954,052
Supplies and Equipment	21,795,899
Transfer Payments	1,162,942
Recoveries	(2,928,898)
Non-budgetary Expenditure	141
	$ 206,331,060

Planning, Analysis and Evaluation

Traditionally, this section has been responsible for financial analysis, financial planning, and policy analysis. Toward the end of the 1982-83 fiscal year, however, these responsibilities were expanded to include the over-all coordination and implementation of a revised planning process for the ministry.

The section also assumed a more direct role in liaising with the management standards project being carried out by Management Board of Cabinet.

These functions include the preparation of the ministry estimates and all submissions to Management Board of Cabinet. They also include the preparation of policy submissions in the form of cabinet submissions to the Cabinet Committee on Justice. The new responsibilities for planning include the development and coordination of an integrated planning process and the provision of secretariat services to the various ministry planning committees.

Phase one in the development of the ministry's new planning process which began in 1980 focused on strategic and operational planning. During this phase, financial planning, human resources planning accommodation planning, and performance planning and appraisal remained separate functions.

In phase two of the planning process it is intended to integrate all of these planning functions into one unified system. The section has prepared an outline for the implementation of this process, which is expected to be implemented during the 1983-84 fiscal year.

During the year the section continued its efforts to bring about improvements in the management by results (MBR) program. This process will be accelerated during the coming year with the interaction of the MBR system, as both a planning and a reporting tool, with the operational planning process.

Management Data Services

The management data services branch provides supporting financial, systems, and budgetary analysis services to ministry management through four major sections: accounts, budget, systems development and operations, and client information systems and records management.

Accounts Section

The accounts section is responsible for general accounting functions, including payroll, accounts payable, travel expenses and revenue.

The accounts payable section operates a centralized accounts payable system by computer, which produces a cheque tape used to pay suppliers through the central agencies, i.e., the ministries of treasury and economics and government services. It also produces expenditure information for the monthly expenditure reports, which are forwarded to all cost centres following month end. This information is used in the preparation of the public accounts.

The payroll section, in cooperation with the personnel branch, controls all input to the integrated personnel, payroll, employee benefits system (IPPEB) for generation of all pay cheques. Expenditure detail is extracted from IPPEB and is transferred into the monthly expenditure reports.

The revenue section controls the ministry advance account, records all revenue, raises invoices for immigration holds, lockups, penitentiary placements, and national parole violators, and liaises with the ministry of transportation and communications about ministry vehicle accidents.

Budget Section

The budget section is responsible for providing timely and relevant financial information to management to assist in decision making that will result in optimum use and control of legislated allocations. It advises senior management of additional financial needs and offsets that have been identified in consultation with cost centre managers. The results of this comprehensive analysis are presented in a monthly financial report and year-end report.

This section also provides the ministry of treasury and economics and Management Board of Cabinet secretariat with accurate and up-to-date financial information for central government planning and cash flow requirements.

Systems Development

The addition of mini-computer systems at the Maplehurst Correctional Centre and the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre brings to seven the number of institutions using computerized support for institutional administration and the recording of inmate data. The Niagara and Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centres are scheduled to adopt the system in 1983-84.

Programs to extract the data required for the charge-back of services to the federal government were developed and a $2.5 million charge-back to the federal government was identified for services such as holding immigration detainees, national parole violators, and for transferring inmates for direct penitentiary placement.

The rapid enquiry system (RES), an on-line system which permits the search for and identification of inmates from the main office location, is now in use. It will be extended next year into a number of probation and parole offices and into the headquarters of the Ontario Board of Parole.

Client Information Systems and Records Management

This office maintains centralized administrative, personnel, and client files to meet the information needs of the government and the ministry. The maintenance of inmate files involves the control of input and output to (i) the Adult Information System (i.e., the computerized central historical record file of all inmates

and probationers admitted to our correctional system), and (ii) the Day's Stay System (i.e., the compilation of data for the comparison of daily, weekly, monthly, and annual statistics related to inmate admissions and counts).

A second function is the auditing of sentence computations recorded on the source documents received from institutions; this audit of possible release dates ensures that persons are released from custody in accordance with prescribed legislation.

Implementation and application of the government's policy on records management is coordinated by this office. In addition to functions such as records scheduling, forms management, file classification systems, production and maintenance of ministry manuals, and word processing services, the office also provides general systems analysis services for management by conducting feasibility studies on, for example, telecommunications systems or new product acquisitions, and reviewing and recommending changes to organizational structures and office systems.

Legal Services

This branch, staffed by the ministry of the attorney general, provides the ministry and the Ontario Board of Parole with general legal services, including the preparation of litigation and the settlement of claims. It also acts as counsel before various judicial and administrative tribunals and gives advice on the preparation or interpretation of legislation, regulations and other legal documents. The branch plays a leading role in policy planning and development within the ministry.

Research Services

The research services section provides research and data analysis to all levels of ministry staff. The aim of these services is to foster an empirical, objective and quantitative approach to the formation of policy and to the development of programs. Areas to be researched are established through consultation with ministry staff at all levels. Priorities are then set, and proposals approved by senior management on the basis of policy and management requirements.

The activities engaged in to meet the objectives of research services fall into several major types. The first, and probably most time consuming, involves descriptive studies focusing on various components of the ministry's client population. These studies build upon one another to continually upgrade the level of understanding about those being served. Current studies in this category are examining the male population being held in correctional centres and the flow of shorter stay inmates through the jails and detention centres.

Another major component of research effort is aimed at monitoring and evaluating new programs or initiatives. Currently, several projects in this category are underway, including examination of the revised inmate classification procedures, paroling of short-sentenced inmates, the Pickering victim-offender reconciliation project, and the piloting of fine option programs. Research services is also involved in some program development work such as the level of supervision inventory (LSI) being used for classification by the probation services. The design of a treatment approach based on a social cognitive model of crime is being funded through the research services section.

A growing portion of the section's workload is the provision of management data. Several new programs have been developed to provide statistical reports based on the ministry's computerized client information systems. These reports provide, for the first time, vast amounts of data on both the institutional and community-based client population. The work of analyzing and disseminating this information is in progress. The statistical section of this annual report represents one product of these endeavours.

Supply and Services

During the year the purchasing section has been active in making acquisitions for all divisions within the ministry, with particular emphasis being placed on equipment necessary in order to take full advantage of developing new technologies.

In a cooperative venture with the industrial programs branch of the institutions division, the facilities design and construction and maintenance sections have erected a prototype of a modular maximum security confinement unit at Peterborough Jail.

These two sections have also coordinated renovation projects at 51 field locations, which were funded in part by the government's employment stimulation program.

Internal Audit

The internal audit branch, as part of the ministry management control system, assists all members of ministry management in the effective discharge of their responsibilities by:

- providing assurance that control processes are in place and functioning effectively;
- identifying and timely reporting of information concerning potential control problems or issues;
- recommending constructive change to correct weaknesses identified.

During the past year, the branch completed a reorganization in support of its continued move towards comprehensive auditing. Under the new management structure, increased emphasis is being placed on reviewing all ministry activities to ensure that there is due regard to economy and efficiency and that appropriate procedures to evaluate and report program effectiveness where feasible, are in place and operating satisfactorily. In addition, the branch is now fully functional in the area of electronic data processing (EDP) systems auditing, and is examining the use of computer assisted audit techniques to further facilitate the audit process in this area.

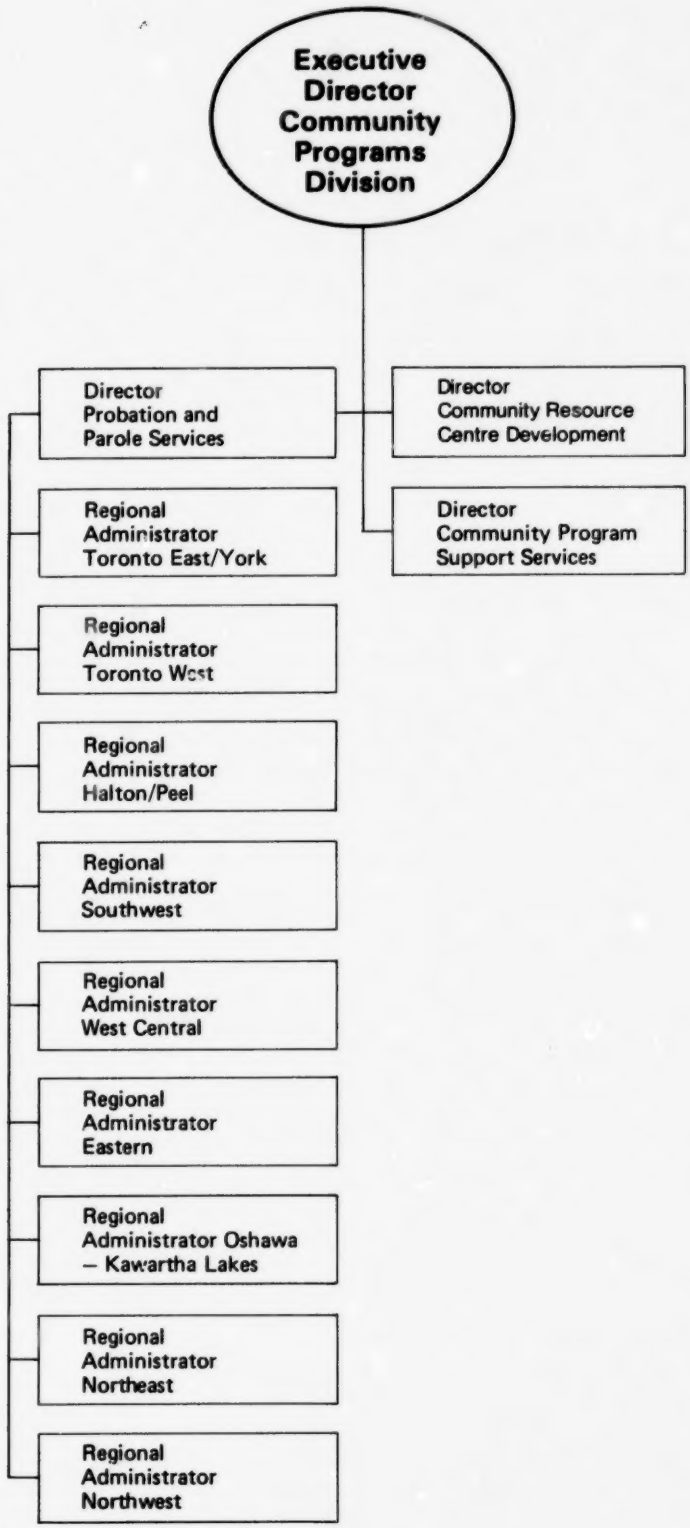
Communications Branch

The communications branch provides information to the news media and the general public regarding ministry programs and activities.

An annual report describing ministry programs is produced to meet public demand for such information. Correctional Update, a bi-monthly newsletter, is aimed at informing staff, judges, police forces, and other interested groups about ministry programs and activities. Special attention is given to publications and audio visuals for use by students; some of these are informational, others are aimed at crime prevention.

Pamphlets are updated as necessary and new publications are developed to keep the public informed of new programs and initiatives. The branch also provides information on ministry programs to the public as requested by telephone and correspondence.

Assistance and training is provided to ministry staff by the branch to help them in their endeavours to improve public awareness and understanding of correctional programs, procedures, and goals. This includes guidance and support for staff with upcoming public speeches and media appearances, as appropriate. Display material is also provided for use by field staff to assist them in taking a more active part in community seminars, and such activities as community justice week, county fairs, and career days at secondary schools and community colleges.


Executive Director Community Programs Division
Director Probation and Parole Services
Director Community Resource Centre Development
Director Community Program Support Services
Regional Administrator Toronto East/York
Regional Administrator Toronto West
Regional Administrator Halton/Peel
Regional Administrator Southwest
Regional Administrator West Central
Regional Administrator Eastern
Regional Administrator Oshawa – Kawartha Lakes
Regional Administrator Northeast
Regional Administrator Northwest

Community Programs

Executive Director - Donald G. Evans
Community Programs Division
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The community programs division was established in November, 1978, dividing the functions and tasks of the ministry's institutional and community-based programs. The new division was responsible for encouraging the use of existing community correctional programs, such as probation and parole, community resource centres, native programs, and volunteer programs, and for initiating the development of other community-based sentencing options. Programming efforts are directed toward ensuring that, where possible, offenders compensate the community during their term of sentence in the community.

The division operates on the premise that there are varying community sentencing options. These include models of community-based punishment and treatment/habilitation. To that end, a multiplicity of programs, including alcohol education, life skills, restitution, and bail verification and supervision have been developed at the local level. During the past year, the division had a workload of 110,000 clients.

Probation and Parole Services

Director - Dickson E. Taylor
Probation and Parole Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

Regional Administrators - Probation and Parole Services

Toronto West Region
D. M. Page
Provincial Bank Building
2 Dunbloor Road
Suite 312
Islington, Ontario M9A 2E4

Halton-Peel Region
J. E. Spriggs
440 Elizabeth Street
Suite 202
Burlington, Ontario L7R 2M1

West Central Region
L. D. J. Gaskell
1315 Bishop Street
2nd Floor
Cambridge, Ontario N1R 6Z2

Toronto East/York Region
H. R. Hawkins
150 Consumers Road
Suite 404
Willowdale, Ontario M2J 1P9

Oshawa-Kawartha Lakes Region
D. A. Parker
146 Simcoe Street North
Oshawa, Ontario L1G 4S7

Southwest Region
D. R. Spencer
353 Richmond Street
2nd Floor
London, Ontario N6A 3C2

Eastern Region
E. B. Toffelmire
1055 Princess Street
Suite 404
Kingston, Ontario K7L 1H3

Northwest Region
K. H. Mitchell
106 North Cumberland Street
2nd Floor
Thunder Bay, Ontario P7A 4M2

Northeast Region
M. T. Healy
199 Larch Street
9th Floor
Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5P9

The probation and parole branch of this division continues to have by far the largest client group within the ministry, with an average daily caseload across the province of approximately 36,700 probationers and 1,250 parolees.

There are 104 probation and parole offices throughout the province with a total of 410 officers providing service to the community.

An increasingly large area of workload is in the community service order program. Providing programs which facilitate offender reparation is a major objective within the probation and parole services.

This year there were over 11,000 probation cases with a community service order attached, an increase of 28 per cent over the previous year. Almost 450,000 hours of service were completed, an increase of 38 per cent.

Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI)

The level of supervision inventory (LSI), an assessment instrument which was developed in the Ottawa probation and parole office under the research direction of Dr. Don Andrews, is becoming a part of standard operating practice throughout the province.

The assessment instrument is designed to provide factor analysis of client risk and need. It is seen as facilitating case management, in both team and one-to-one supervision situations. In addition, the collection of data on trends in client profiles will enable management to respond more effectively and efficiently to service demands.

In August, 1982, the branch management team of probation and parole services recommended to the director that the LSI be adopted as a standard assessment instrument throughout the province and that universal training be provided by community programs support services. The director approved these recommendations as policy, and appropriate staff training should be completed by the end of August, 1983.

Some Regional Initiatives

Drinking Driving Awareness Program (DDAP) - Windsor

This program has been in operation for two and one-half years. Approximately 100 probation clients who have been convicted of a drinking/driving offence have taken part in DDAP.

DDAP consists of seven 2-hour sessions in which information is offered concerning the law as it relates to the use of alcohol and the operation of a motor vehicle; how alcohol affects the skills of a driver; and how it generally affects bodily functioning.

The program focuses on the problem of alcohol abuse and those who have particular difficulty with alcohol consumption. It encourages participants to examine their own drinking behavior and offers counseling and encouragement to those who do have a problem. Referral is made to community agencies which treat alcoholism and help the alcoholic.

Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) - Rexdale

Victims of crime, which includes witnesses, who are in a sense victims, are only recently emerging as acknowledged parties in the legal/justice arena. Victim needs resulting from personal or property related crimes are wide ranging and include need for information, counseling, housing, food, transportation, support, and access to appropriate agencies.

The Rexdale VWAP functions with a full-time coordinator employed by the Salvation Army, Etobicoke Temple, and

supported by trained volunteers working in pairs on a 24-hour, 7-day week basis. Referrals come from divisions 22 and 23 of the Metropolitan Toronto Police. During the year the VWAP provided service to over 400 people who were victims of crime in that geographic location. The costs for services is the lowest per diem known for any victim-oriented program.

Fix-it-Make-it Club - Armstrong

This program, which is co-funded with the federal department of secretary of state and the provincial ministry of community and social services and sponsored by the Armstrong Lion's Club, is intended to provide for inactive youth in the isolated and resource-poor community of Armstrong. The program involves the building and repair of household furniture and construction of small craft items. Regular evening gatherings attract between 20 and 30 young people of all ages who are supervised by volunteer coaches from the community. Inactivity is seen as a major contributor to criminality among Armstrong area youth and it is expected that the club can redirect the energies of the participants into a positive personal and community experience.

Basic Welding Program - Burlington

Glen Beckett, a volunteer with 35 years experience as a master welder, provides a 10-week course (one evening per week) in basic welding. At the completion of the course, each candidate's work is graded by a government inspector and successful clients receive certificates which are recognized by the federal government's employment centres and Mohawk College for the purpose of registering for more advanced courses in welding. This program is unusual in that it brings together volunteers and private industry resources to provide an employment training program for probation clients.

Attendance Centre - Downsview

The Black Creek Venture Group operates an Attendance Centre for probationers in the area. A new concept in corrections in Ontario, the Attendance Centre is geared towards the multi-problem probationer or parolee -- those experiencing problems in such areas as employment, finances, substance abuse, and education. Meeting frequently with ministry clients, the staff help them establish realistic goals and assist them in achieving those goals.

Napanee Impaired Offenders Program - Napanee

Lennox and Addington counties were recently found to have the fourth highest rate of impaired driving convictions, proportionate to the population, in the province. As a result, an educational series offered primarily to impaired drivers by a group of concerned citizens calling itself Drug and Alcohol Teen Awareness (DATA) was developed by the cooperative efforts of an Addiction Research Foundation consultant, DATA members, a provincial court judge, a crown attorney, police, and probation and parole representatives. The service includes assessment, eight 3-hour sessions and four follow-up interviews.

Restitution Program - Thornhill

The program involves the direct supervision of multi-problem clients with restitution conditions. The objectives are to train volunteer staff in restitution/financial counseling, to encourage the development of a court system for returning receipts to the probation office, and to develop related programs such as victim services.

Community Sentencing Board of Prince Edward County - Belleville

Servicing a rural community, this board of volunteers, under contract to the ministry, offers probation, parole, community service order, victim/offender reconciliation, and fine option supervision in cooperation with the Belleville probation/parole office.

Community Education Program - Halton

The Community Resource Services of Halton, under contract to the ministry and in cooperation with Burlington Cablenet, has produced three 30-minute video presentations dealing with the criminal justice system.

Two of the presentations are related to the probation and parole services and focus on the role of a probation officer and the involvement of community agencies in meeting the needs of clients.

The third presentation, Caught, portrays a person apprehended in the commission of an offence and his subsequent progression through the judicial system, including police, detention, criminal court and probation.

Shoplifting Re-education Program - Scarborough East

The program is a six-week course consisting of a series of sessions designed to prevent repetition of shoplifting offences. Through the group process, participants will be assisted in making meaningful decisions which will enable them to live fulfilling and contributing lifestyles devoid of conflict with the law.

Volunteer Programs

An integral component of successful community correctional programs is the involvement of citizens who voluntarily contribute their time and efforts. A wide variety of such citizens are involved in the expansion and enhancement of the services provided to ministry clients through our community based programs. During the past year, 1700 volunteers assisted with the supervision of approximately 4,000 probationers, with each volunteer bringing his or her own sense of responsibility and understanding to a most demanding job.

Among numerous volunteer activities, volunteers provided professional and life skills in employment and job-readiness counseling for probationers with special needs; obtained information for abbreviated pre-sentence reports at the request of many provincial court judges; and were involved in crime prevention programs aimed at shoplifting offenders.

Volunteers also continued to develop their own association activities and to make thoughtful contributions to the continuing dialogue within the criminal justice field.

Native Programs

The ministry is continually striving to meet the special needs of the Native offender in both urban and remote locations. For example, in some remote areas, probation aides are employed on a part-time fee-for-service basis on reserves in the northwest and northeast, and are themselves residents of the reserves or settlements on which they provide supervision, counseling, and support for Native offenders.

Working under the supervision of full-time probation/parole officers, who provide training and support, these aides are able to provide appropriate care as they are working in their own cultural environment.

This program is consistent with the ministry policy of providing services to Native offenders by Native people wherever possible.

Ministry staff, both at the field and head office level, work closely with Native organizations to develop and provide these services. This is particularly evident in the ministry's excellent working relationship with the Ontario Native Council on Justice, which is representative of many Native organizations which are attempting to have an impact on Native contracts with the justice system.

Native Programs 1982-83

Programs and Services:
(fee-for-service contracts)

Community service order placement and supervision

Probation aide programs

Inmate liaison

Crisis intervention

Court liaison

Crime prevention and public education

Life skills and counseling

New Programs established in 1982-83 include:

Red Lake community service order program

Schreiber Terrace Bay Community Corrections Committee: community service order and chemical education programs

Governing Council of Salvation Army: Brantford Jail Program for Six Nations and New Credit Reserves, bail verification and supervision program

Band Council Big Island Band #93: probation aide program

NeChee Friendship Centre: Female Native Inmate Liaison Demonstration Project, Kenora

Sioux Lookout Fellowship and Communication Centre: program support service

Seine River Band #23A: full-time native social workers jointly funded by ministry of community and social services and the band council.

Armstrong Lion's Club: leisure/life skills program with 90 per cent Native participants

Town of Beardmore: chemical education and counseling by a Native coordinator for 50 per cent Native participants.

Community Resource Centre (CRC) Development

Director - Arthur S. Nuttall
Community Resource Centre Development
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

Community resource centres are operated for the ministry on a contract basis by private agencies and provide a community residential setting for offenders completing an institutional sentence, selected offenders on probation or parole and persons on remand.

At the year end, 32 centres provided a bed-space capacity of 432. Of the 32 CRCs, three are for women, one is bilingual (French), and two provide special programs for Native offenders. Thompson House in Toronto is the first such residence in Canada established for the disabled. Maison P.C. Bergeron, a CRC with 14 beds, opened in Cornwall in October, 1982.

In addition to community resource centres, contracts for ad hoc use with 27 community agencies' halfway houses (Community Residential Agreements - CRAs) have been established.

During the year, 14 CRCs implemented enrichment programs, which provide specialized and extended services to residents and former residents in the areas of aftercare, alcohol and drug education, and life skills.

The total available bed capacity at the end of March, 1983, was 447 among 32 CRCs and 27 CRAs. Average weekly occupancy during the year was 467.

Average weekly cost	$ 230.60
Total cost of program	5,600,000.00
Residents employed - 55,000 days	
Residents' earnings	1,800,000.00
Residents' paid income tax	255,000.00
Residents' paid room/board	410,000.00
Restitution	32,000.00
Residents' paid to dependents	340,000.00

Community Resource Centres by Region

Central Region

Bunton Lodge
Calvert House
Cuthbert House
Ellen Osler Home
Gerrard House
MacMillan House
Madeira House
Sherbourne House
Stanford House
Thompson House
Galbraith Bail Residence

Eastern Region

Aberdeen House
Carleton Centre
Durhamcrest Centre
Durhamdale House
Fergusson House
Joe Versluis Centre
Kawartha House
Maison-Decision House
Maison P.C. Bergeron
Onesimus House
Riverside House

Western Region

Kitchener House
Luxton Centre
Robinson House
Victoria House
William Proudfoot House

Northern Region

Kairos Centre
Ke-She-Ia-Ing (Ontario Native Women's Centre)
La Fraternite
Red Lake Community Resource Centre
Robichaud House

Community Programs Support Services

Acting Director - David Parker
Community Programs Support Services Branch
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The community programs support services branch is responsible for providing training and program development and support for the community programs division.

In its training capacity, the branch offers a wide range of workshops and seminars to staff at varying levels of advancement. Training, management training, skills development, and volunteer training are particular areas where the branch has concentrated its focus.

This broad range of training efforts is designed to promote staff self-development within an over-all goal of increasing staff effectiveness. With this goal in mind, courses strive to build upon current trends in organizational development and the challenging perspective offered in the quality-of-working-life approach. Moreover, courses and seminars, particularly in the area of management development, attempt to reflect and incorporate the principles and processes as developed by the Management Standards Project of the Ontario Government.

In an effort to accommodate the sharing of correctional concerns with the community, staff from community resource centres and from correctional agencies such as the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, and the Salvation Army, are included in scheduled training programs where appropriate.

Another recipient of the training services of the branch is the Ontario Board of Parole. All branch courses are open to the staff of the Board, and in the course of the next year, the branch will be putting on a number of courses on topics specific to the Board's role and function.

Within its program development role, the branch offers a number of diverse support activities. For example there is ongoing liaison with Native interest groups to improve services to Native offenders. One such example is the Native Awareness Training Program, which the branch, in collaboration with the Ontario Native Council on Justice, has developed in order to sensitize community corrections staff to the unique problems of Native offenders. This program, which was developed and mounted in 1982-83, will be repeated during the coming year. The branch also provided a consulting function in the development of an attendance centre, a new concept in Ontario, where Native inmates on temporary absence, parole or probation are provided with training and life skills.

In addition to its liaison role with outside groups, branch staff also consult closely with field staff and volunteers, providing input and advice in a number of specific programs, such as community service orders, bail programs and victim/offender reconciliation programs. Fine options, one area which has been under study by the branch, has resulted in two pilot projects which will be closely monitored and reviewed by the branch during a test period. The branch is also continuing its thrust to help expand victim/offender reconciliation programs, and will be examining other issues related to victim services.

The valuable role provided by volunteers in the community programs division has been reflected in the high priority the branch places on volunteer development and training. Providing advice, consultation, training, and recognition to this group of concerned citizens is one way of reflecting the ministry's appreciation of the quality and effectiveness of their contribution.

In addition to the publication of resource materials and training guidebooks, the branch publishes correctional OPTIONS, a journal which promotes innovative concepts and ideas within the criminal justice field.

Courses Offered 1982-83

General Courses

Orientation/access program
Pre-retirement seminar

Probation Basic Training

Basic Training - Law review
Basic Training - Social work review
Basic Training - Administration review

Developmental Courses

Administrative clerks seminar
Assertiveness training for clerks and secretaries
Employment counseling strategies
Employment program development
Level of supervision inventory training
Managerial skills for clerks and secretaries
Marketing and negotiating skills for probation and parole officers
Maximum impact counseling - task-centred approach
Basic mediation skills
Meetings
Native awareness training
Nutrition, fitness and life skills
Presentence report writing
Presentation skills
Probation enforcement for community service order coordinators
Developing your professional potential
Introduction to volunteer coordination
Recruiting, screening and training volunteers
Supervising volunteer workers
Coping with stress
Team-building workshops to assist probation and parole officers
Team concept in probation and parole
Improving communications through transactional analysis

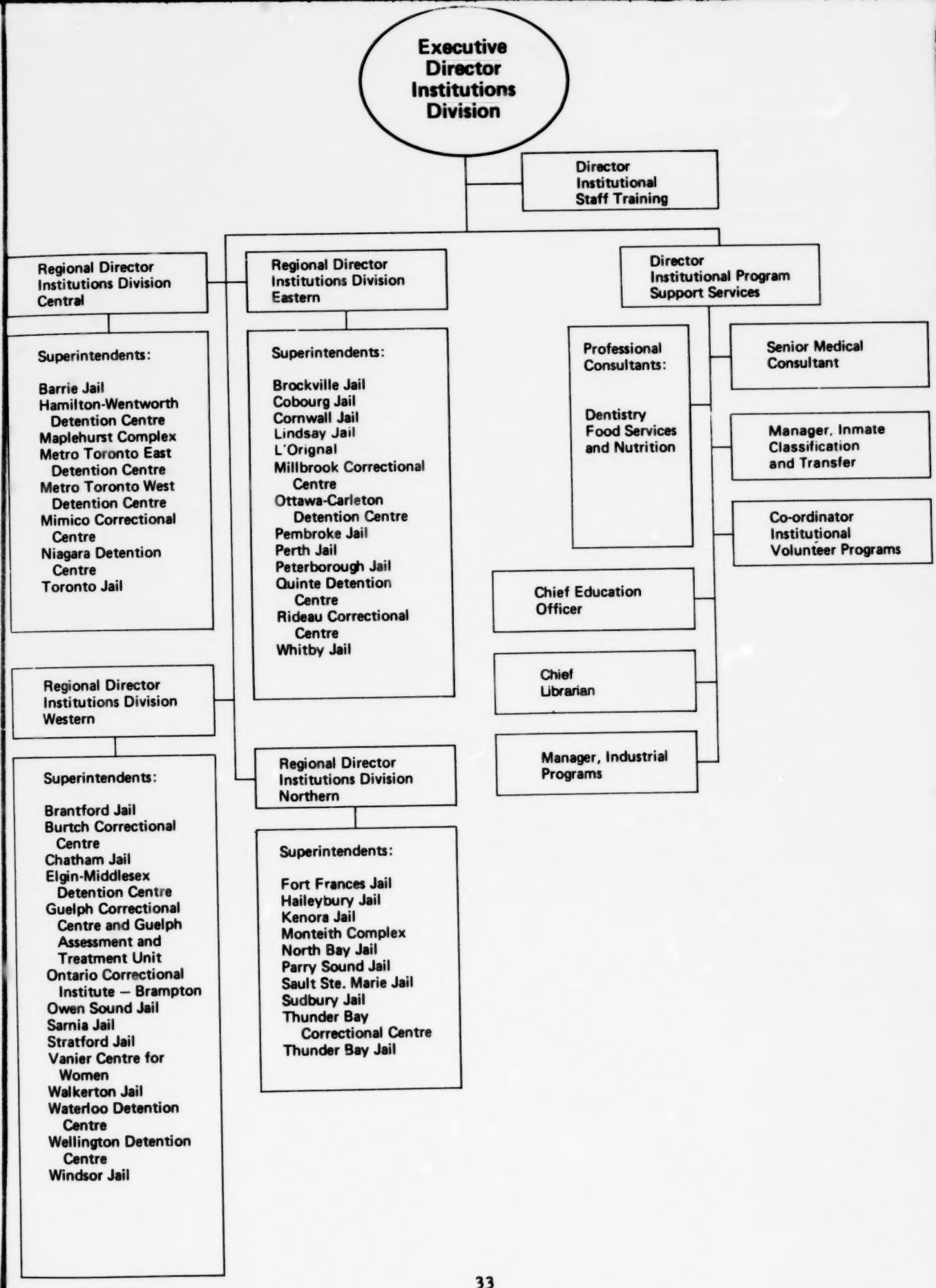
Management Courses

Principles of management
General supervision
Advanced management skills for area managers

Performance planning and review training seminar
Teaching techniques for area managers
Time management
Advanced negotiating skills

Specialized Courses

Orientation and training for new Ontario Board of Parole members


Executive Director Institutions Division
Director Institutional Staff Training
Regional Director Institutions Division Central
Superintendents:
Barrie Jail
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre
Maplehurst Complex
Metro Toronto East Detention Centre
Metro Toronto West Detention Centre
Mimico Correctional Centre
Niagara Detention Centre
Toronto Jail
Regional Director Institutions Division Eastern
Superintendents:
Brockville Jail
Cobourg Jail
Cornwall Jail
Lindsay Jail
L'Orignal
Millbrook Correctional Centre
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre
Pembroke Jail
Perth Jail
Peterborough Jail
Quinte Detention Centre
Rideau Correctional Centre
Whitby Jail
Director Institutional Program Support Services
Professional Consultants:
Dentistry
Food Services and Nutrition
Senior Medical Consultant
Manager, Inmate Classification and Transfer
Co-ordinator Institutional Volunteer Programs
Chief Education Officer
Chief Librarian
Manager, Industrial Programs
Regional Director Institutions Division Western
Superintendents:
Brantford Jail
Burtch Correctional Centre
Chatham Jail
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre
Guelph Correctional Centre and Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit
Ontario Correctional Institute – Brampton
Owen Sound Jail
Sarnia Jail
Stratford Jail
Vanier Centre for Women
Walkerton Jail
Waterloo Detention Centre
Wellington Detention Centre
Windsor Jail
Regional Director Institutions Division Northern
Superintendents:
Fort Frances Jail
Haileybury Jail
Kenora Jail
Monteith Complex
North Bay Jail
Parry Sound Jail
Sault Ste. Marie Jail
Sudbury Jail
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre
Thunder Bay Jail

Institutions Division

Executive Director - M. J. Duggan
Institutions Division
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The institutions division is responsible for the operation and functioning of 48 institutions and three camps and the functions carried out within and for institutional programs. These encompass administration, staff training, medical, education, library, recreation, industrial programs, inmate classification, and the transfer of inmates.

Within this division, four geographically formed regions are each overseen by a regional director.

The division is composed of the following:

27	jails
9	detention centres
9	correctional centres
1	training centre
1	treatment institute
1	treatment unit
3	camps

All jails and detention centres are maximum security institutions, one correctional centre is maximum security, and all other facilities vary from the minimum security of the camps to a combination of all three according to the classification of the inmates and the type of programs being operated.

INSTITUTIONAL STAFF TRAINING

The institutional staff training branch conducts training programs for personnel located at the ministry's head office in Scarborough and for the 48 institutions and three camps of the institutions division.

At present new correctional officers receive three weeks of basic training during their probationary year.

A total of 1,625.5 man-days of training was conducted by branch staff or subsidized by branch funds. During the year 317 staff were also supported and benefited from the educational assistance program.

During 1982-83 a number of training initiatives were introduced or supported as follows:

a) For the first time, basic, consolidation and refresher training courses were conducted at the Ontario Police College, Aylmer. These courses were conducted with a view to confirming the concept of a central training facility to meet the needs of the ministry within the justice policy field environment.

b) A 5-day pilot negotiator training course was held as an adjunct to the crisis intervention team program for selected institutional staff and will be evaluated.

c) During the year regional competitions were held for institution crisis intervention teams to test their readiness to carry out their roles and responsibilities.

d) Five communications courses which provided for 80 trainees were conducted during the year. These courses were offered to meet the increasing needs of staff to improve their working relationship with other staff and inmates.

e) Two labor relations workshops were held for institution managers as an extension of the ongoing institutional management development program.

f) A first this year was a 3-day joint seminar for senior institutional staff sponsored in cooperation with The Correctional Service of Canada to review mutual problems. Future joint seminars are being planned.

g) A newly appointed staff training advisory council consisting of institutional and regional headquarters staff members held its first meeting at the end of the fiscal year. Guidelines have now been established covering the responsibilities of the council to future staff training.

h) The branch staff provided administrative assistance to the American Correctional Association Congress which was held in Toronto in August, 1982, and which was jointly hosted by the provincial and federal governments.

i) The branch both supported and provided funds for training which was carried out in the following specialized areas:

1. Performance planning and review seminars for institutional staff.
2. Selection techniques workshop.
3. Affirmative Action seminars.
4. Native awareness seminars.

j) Under the branch sound/slide program a 2-part pictorial history of corrections is being prepared; the first part has been completed.

k) Branch instructors carried out regional baton training workshops for institutional training officers (ITOs). ITOs are now able to provide baton training to institutions in their respective regions.

l) Two branch staff members were provided as resource persons to the Taylor Committee on Correctional Officer Training. The branch has also provided comments to the executive director on the Taylor Report.

INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM SUPPORT SERVICES

Director - Dr. J. J. Hug
Institutional Program Support Services
Ministry of Correctional Services
2001 Eglinton Avenue East
Scarborough, Ontario M1L 4P1

The institutional program support services branch coordinates and supervises program development and monitoring of activities in the following areas: energy management, health care, food, industries, self-sufficiency, library, education, institutional volunteers, inmate classification and transfer, psychology, social work, recreation, and chaplaincy.

Inmate Classification and Transfer

This section is responsible for the initial classification and reclassification of all inmates sentenced to correctional centres or ministry treatment facilities; the coordination of training of institution classification officers; policy and procedural recommendations pertaining to inmate classification system; arranging and coordinating the transfer of all provincially sentenced inmates between institutions in Ontario; the transfer of all federally sentenced inmates in Ontario from ministry jails and detention centres to federal institutions; the transfer of remanded inmates among the Metropolitan Toronto institutions; the administration of inter-provincial agreements on the exchange of inmates; and liaison with the federal government for the exchange of inmates between Canada, the United States, and Mexico. The section also effects transfers for various police departments and Employment and Immigration Canada as circumstances permit.

Approximately 16,000 inmates were processed through the classification system and approximately 26,000 inmates were transferred during the year.

The section has a staff of 16 provincial bailiffs and two classification officers. The bailiff fleet consists of seven security-

equipped vehicles, including three highway buses, all of which are equipped with mobile radios and mobile telephones.

The section continues to provide weekly transportation services to every jail and detention centre throughout the province. This service assists greatly in keeping those institutions affected by overcrowding at reasonably manageable levels and makes more effective use of correctional centre bed space.

The section, as the ministry liaison with Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) officials, has also formalized procedures between the various police departments and the ministry on the use of the CPIC and the processing of outstanding charges on inmates. The section has also made a significant contribution to the ministry's self-sufficiency program through the transportation of equipment and produce and, in 1982, began a mail distribution service between institutions and head office.

Industrial Programs

Production and profitability continued to increase in the majority of industries in spite of the depressed economy. In particular, production of canned foods and inmate clothing moved very close to the capacity of the shops. The cannery increased its production approximately 30 per cent over last year's substantial increase.

The fastest growing area, however, is in the manufacture of security hardware. A prototype of a prefabricated jail unit is nearing completion and once the final design has been proved, it will keep the jobbing shops at the Guelph and Millbrook Correctional Centres busy for two to three years. Some sizeable projects were also completed for The Correctional Service of Canada, and we expect to continue to receive their overflow workload in the years ahead.

A number of joint projects with the private sector are in various stages of discussion and negotiation. This area is showing some signs of expanding, which will add to profitability of our industrial programs, and will also allow more inmates to experience a real-life work setting as an aid to their reintegration into society.

Energy Management

The ministry's excellent performance in energy conservation was demonstrated by the large number of awards received recently for energy savings in excess of the government's targets. The ministry's cumulative savings in the program's most recent five-year history now exceeds three million dollars.

New projects in planning include a domestic water pre-heating plant for the Millbrook Correctional Centre, using solar energy. This would be the third such plant in the ministry. In cooperation with the ministry of government services, this ministry is developing a simple and low-cost security-type storm window which is intended for use in institutions with single glazed windows in the inmate areas. It is planned to manufacture these windows at the Guelph Correctional Centre.

Most of the larger savings have already been made and efforts are now being directed to ensuring that the gains made to date are not lost by reversion to less efficient practices. In this and similar efforts, we continue to work closely with the ministries of energy and government services.

Farm Program

Despite the wet weather which resulted in late planting in many parts of the province, and the necessary expenditure for new buildings and equipment, a considerable cost avoidance was again maintained this year.

The hydroponic greenhouse at the Maplehurst Correctional Centre was a very successful venture, yielding 16,000 pounds of first quality tomatoes in its first year of operation.

Some of the vegetables grown at the Burtch Correctional Centre were processed in that institution's cannery and distributed to other institutions; for example, 84,000 pounds of beets were used in this fashion.

In the Northern Region, livestock production resulted in some institutions being self-sufficient in pork, pork products, beef and eggs.

Food Services

Inmates work in all but one of the institutional kitchens. During the year inmates worked a total of 1,143,180 man-hours. They helped prepare and serve over seven million meals. They scrubbed floors, cleaned equipment, washed millions of pots and pans and millions of dishes and pieces of cutlery.

Inmates are trained on the job, providing a valuable work experience which assists some inmates to obtain jobs in the food services industry when they return to the community.

Various methods were introduced during the year to ensure that food service costs did not escalate.

Health Care Services

Health care staff provide dental, medical, nursing, and psychiatric services to inmates. They also assist in setting standards for health care and in coordination of the special treatment facilities within the ministry.

They are also involved in recognizing when a medical need must be met outside the ministry, and arranging for such assistance.

Library Services

Library services for inmates are provided in all institutions. A book stock of over 130,000 volumes is maintained, and approximately 300,000 volumes are issued per year. The average number of books issued is approximately one book per inmate per week.

The staff library maintained at head office in Scarborough has recently been moved to refurbished quarters. It is expected that the attractiveness of the new quarters will lead to an increase in the use of the staff library.

Educational Programs

The goal of educational programming in the ministry is to provide individuals with the opportunity to develop attitudes and skills which will enable them to function more constructively in society.

Eleven educational programs are operated in nine correctional centres and two detention centres. This includes an innovative co-educational program that is ongoing at the Vanier Centre for Women and the Ontario Correctional Institute (males) in Brampton. The scope of programming includes academic, technical, vocational, and life skills courses. Basic reading and mathematics courses accommodate illiterates, and upgrading, refresher, and secondary school credit courses are also provided. Technical and vocational courses give an introduction to trades and develop work skills. Where possible, the vocational training programs allow for apprenticeship and secondary school credits through the Linkage Project of the ministries of colleges and universities and education. Life skills courses develop skills and attitudes for successful daily functioning, with an emphasis on employment.

The 48 professional teachers and 25 trade instructors delivering the programs receive valuable assistance from citizen volunteers.

The temporary absence program for educational purposes, which allows selected inmates to study in the community, is encouraged where appropriate.

The past year has been one of active review of educational programming with a view to maintaining the most relevant and up-to-date educational opportunities possible.

Institutional Volunteer Programs

While the number of regular institutional volunteers remains at about 2,500 individuals, there has been continued emphasis on the development of improved management techniques by those who coordinate volunteer programs.

Institution managers continue to seek services from the community and its agencies to help meet individual inmate needs and to enrich programs within the institutions. An increasing number of social work and correctional services students from community colleges and universities are providing invaluable counseling and planning services to inmates - even in the small maximum security jail setting.

Thirteen institutions now have volunteer coordinators, while four other large institutions have designated a professional services staff member to coordinate volunteer programs.

The ministry continues to encourage and support programs directed towards individual inmates which may assist them to develop significant support systems outside the institution and which, it is hoped, will encourage them to avoid further criminal activity.

The M2/W2 (Man to Man & Woman to Woman) Ontario organization coordinated the work of 98 volunteers in service to inmates who need friendship both during and after incarceration. About one-third of these relationships continue on the street after discharge.

One senior volunteer, who taught blueprint reading for several years in the Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre, obtained approval to set up and conduct a drafting class in the institution's arts and crafts room two days a week.

Seventy-seven community service awards were approved by the minister for presentation to individuals in recognition of their outstanding service to institutional programs during the last fiscal year.

Native Inmates

Native inmates have special problems and program needs. To assist them in the resolution of these problems the ministry employs Native liaison workers on a contractual basis. The Native liaison workers provide coordination of activities such as sweat lodges and self-help groups. They also provide assistance to Native inmates such as release planning and communication with various band councils and reserves.

Recreation

Throughout the institutions division, recreation is viewed as an essential component of inmate programs. Each institution provides leisure time activities for inmates which incorporate both physical activities such as sports or weightlifting and less strenuous activities such as board games and hobbycraft. Correctional centres provide daily recreation programs in both of these areas as well as "special event" days on long weekends or holidays. Inmates respond quite positively on the whole to the recreation programs and the institutions will continue to provide and to diversify these programs.

Temporary Absence Program

Selected inmates are permitted to return to the community prior to the termination of sentence for a variety of reasons ranging from family crises to paid employment. While every inmate has the right to apply for the program, this does not imply a right to approval of an application. Neither is a temporary absence the appropriate or immediate answer for every inmate's needs or problems.

The coordination of this program is now done on a regional basis and the temporary absence system continues to be a worthwhile aid in the re-entry of the inmate to the community.

Type of Product	Quantity		Estimated Wholesale Value
Beans	6,159	lbs.	$ 2,455
Brussels sprouts	2,000	lbs.	440
Beets	109,061	lbs.	10,864
Cabbage	107,190	lbs.	17,868
Carrots	153,926	lbs.	23,425
Corn - cattle	567,670	lbs.	37,286
- sweet	2,462.5	doz.	3,956
Winter wheat	18,000	lbs.	975
Oats	39,000	lbs.	2,340
Hay	23,702	bales	27,915
Haylage	125	tons	7,500
Straw	2,796	bales	3,516
Barley	38,400	lbs.	2,256
Grain	22	tons +	9,317
Soybeans	125	tonnes	1,985
Sharecropping cattle-corn	21,760	lbs.	609
Cauliflower	4,542	lbs.	1,214
Onions	80,814	lbs.	23,165
Potatoes	1,394,009	lbs.	166,776
Tomatoes (hydroponic)	16,000	lbs.	9,216
Turnips	114,505	lbs.	15,471
Fresh produce	82,232	lbs.	27,121
Apples	880	lbs.	184
Eggs	41,160.5	doz.	48,042
Rhubarb	644	lbs.	64
Raspberries	55	lbs.	25
Strawberries	350	lbs.	263
Beef & pork products	74,846	lbs.	94,861
Poultry, turkeys, geese	6,049	lbs.	6,664
Maple syrup	145	litres	768
Smelts	500	lbs.	495
		Total	$ 547,036

Cost of Production	Amount
Salaries & wages (incl. employee benefits)	$ 181,380
Seeds & fertilizers, insecticides, etc.	68,005
Transportation (incl. gasoline)	6,694
Fuel/Oil/Heat	4,441
Machinery & equipment	61,785
Repairs/rental machinery & equipment	10,312
Rental of services	352
New buildings	40,859
Building repair & maintenance	2,858
Livestock purchase, veterinary fees, animal slaughtering, vitamins	21,596
Livestock feed	60,550
Containers	710
Miscellaneous	11,794
	$ 471,336
Cost Avoidance (Net)	$ 75,700

CENTRAL REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - J. L. Main
Ministry of Correctional Services
2 Dunbloor Road, Suite 312
Islington, Ontario M9A 2E4

	Superintendent's Name	Operating Capacity March 31/83	Average Daily Count 1982-83	Per Diem 1982-83 $
Institutions				
Maplehurst Correctional Centre	A. J. Roberts	400	406	71.83
Mimico Correctional Centre	G. G. Simmons	546	382	48.44
Jails and Detention Centres				
Barrie	Duncan McFarlane	86	83)	60.86
Camp Hillsdale	A. E. Williams Manager	60	31)	
Toronto	Carl De Grandis	409	468	50.35
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	R. D. Phillipson	340	329	58.02
Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre	A. J. Dunbar	340	401	50.51
Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre	R. P. G. Barrett	380	474	41.23
Niagara Detention Centre	J. G. Hildebrandt	120	121	66.08
House of Concord	Thomas Burns Liaison Officer	82	52	78.49

CENTRAL REGION

The past year has seen record high counts for all institutions and a significant part of that increase noted in the Metro Toronto area. Resources have been stretched to their limit in most situations. The general atmosphere has remained positive, which denotes a commitment by all staff to the task at hand.

Barrie Jail and Camp Hillsdale

As in the past, self-sufficiency has been the mainstay of this institution and its satellite camp. Cooperative enterprises with the Mimico Correctional Centre and the Toronto Jail in egg marketing, chickens, and turkeys have been successful. In addition, potatoes, carrots, and turnips were grown and distributed to other institutions in the region.

A new literacy training program was implemented by the local Literacy Training Council.

Expansion of capacity was undertaken through construction to provide more cell space and a dormitory and a laundry.

Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre

The fifth floor inmate accommodation has functioned at capacity since it opened in August, 1982.

The volunteer program, with over 200 active volunteers, continued to be successful. Inmates worked a total of 11,000 man-hours in community work programs, mainly in Bronte Provincial Park and for the ministry of transportation and communications. It is estimated that their labor saved taxpayers $50,000.

Two community resource centres are being used at more than 80 per cent capacity. An extensive staff training program provides approximately 12,000 hours of training annually.

Maplehurst Correctional Centre

Education programs for inmates at the Maplehurst Correctional Centre are individualized and cover academic and trades subjects. Students earned 1,773 secondary school credits and 10 students earned secondary school graduation diplomas.

Community service projects included work with agencies such as the Red Cross, local churches, senior citizens, local fire halls, Chamber of Commerce, St. John Ambulance, and agencies dealing with the mentally handicapped.

Construction work has been done on some local park sites and on a baseball diamond for the Little League. A reforestation project has been established in cooperation with the ministry of natural resources in Cambridge.

Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre

A new program of counseling and referral developed by volunteers and aimed at successful reintegration of inmates into society has interviewed over 5,000 inmates for a total of 11,000 hours in the fiscal year. The services provided include personal, family, and addiction counseling as well as discharge planning.

Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre

The high immigration counts and the religious and dietary problems related to a variety of races and creeds has caused some concern, but the problems were met and resolved. An arts and crafts program earned $600 which was reinvested in supplies.

More than 125 inmates are involved in the education program in individualized courses. Volunteer hours doubled. The 130 volunteers contributed approximately 10,000 hours. Alcoholics Anonymous, the Elizabeth Fry Society and the Salvation Army continue to provide a high level of service.

Mimico Correctional Centre

The significant programs at this institution are the temporary absence program and community resource centre area. A total of 601 inmates participated in the community resource centre program and another 550 took part in the immediate temporary absence program. These programs earned approximately half a million dollars in wages and returned almost $50,000 in room and board. In addition, 50,000 hours of free labor were provided.

Niagara Detention Centre

Niagara's intermittent inmate work program places all intermittent inmates (those serving their sentences on weekends only) in community work projects. In addition, inmates maintain and build walkways and bicycle paths for the Welland Canal Authority.

The John Howard Society is contracted to provide pre-release planning for inmates.

Toronto Jail

A major construction project was undertaken to update the admitting and discharge area, the visitors' waiting area, the administration offices, and to provide a modern control module.

Emphasis was placed on a new staff training program for managers as part of a concentration in the labor relations area.

Despite some problems with interview facilities, the volunteer program continues to operate successfully with approximately 125 volunteers.

EASTERN REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - Sydney Shoom
Ministry of Correctional Services
1055 Princess Street, Suite 404
Kingston, Ontario K7L 1H3

Institutions	Superintendent's Name	Operating Capacity March 31/83	Average Daily Count 1982-83	Per Diem 1982-83 $
Millbrook Correctional Centre	J. A. Rundle	272	243	74.02
Rideau Correctional Centre	G. R. D. Fisher	160	140	84.88
Jails and Detention Centres				
Brockville	L. R. Hudson	24	20	120.26
Cobourg	H. J. Yorke	36	32	86.03
Cornwall	Roger Dagenais	25	26	92.53
Lindsay	Peter Campbell	36	29	112.36
L'Orignal	Louis Migneault	20	15	148.37
Pembroke	T. R. Chambers	28	24	103.63
Perth	C. R. Stewart	26	15	144.10
Peterborough	L. W. Wiles	38	33	102.00
Whitby	F. R. Gill	127	108	75.27
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	J. J. Duncan	194	193	63.94
Quinte Detention Centre	E. W. Martin	114	111	71.50

EASTERN REGION

Overcrowding continued to exist in a number of institutions, while others functioned at or near capacity. The overcrowding situation was of particular concern at the Whitby and Peterborough Jails and the Quinte Detention Centre.

Considerable activity occurred throughout the year in relation to construction and renovation projects in the various institutions within the region. In December, 1982, a newly constructed detention unit was opened at the Millbrook Correctional Centre, providing urgently required and more suitable accommodation for segregation and close confinement purposes. The opening of this unit permitted the operational capacity of this institution to be increased from 224 to 260. A new TV tower and antenna system was installed in order to provide better television and radio reception. Other projects undertaken at the centre during the year included the converting of an unused washroom in the warehouse to storage area for dead files, and the conversion of the butcher shop cold-storage area to vegetable storage in order to accommodate self-sufficiency produce.

At the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre, renovations were completed to the front foyer in order to improve the appearance of this location for the public. A new security unit was completed at the Quinte Detention Centre and construction commenced on a perimeter security wall. At the Rideau Correctional Centre the ceilings in the entire facility were insulated and the dormitories refurbished. Active planning is underway for the possible conversion of this institution from oil to a more economical and energy efficient means of heating such as propane, electricity, or natural gas.

The new administration building was completed at the Lindsay Jail using inmate labor. It is of note that the ministry received a letter of commendation from the local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee for the design of the addition, which maintained the historical integrity of the original jail building. At year's end construction had begun on security renovations at the Lindsay Jail, which included improvements to the admissions and discharge area, as well as the construction of a secure control module. At the Peterborough Jail, construction began during the year for the installation of the first relocatable accommodation unit designed and fabricated by the ministry. When completed, it will provide accommodation for an additional 10 inmates.

In order to provide increased protection for correctional staff supervising inmates during exercise period, security cages were constructed in the exercise yards at the Perth and Cobourg Jails. At year's end renovations were in progress to construct a small segregation unit at the Perth Jail.

Other projects completed throughout the region included the paving of the exercise yard at the L'Orignal Jail, relocation of administration offices at the Whitby Jail in order to provide additional administrative and clerical space, the installation of security lights throughout the Brockville Jail as well as the replacement of ceilings in the dormitory area, the completion of an addition to the medical area at the Pembroke Jail, and renovations in the kitchen area at the Cornwall Jail. At year's end renovations were underway at the Whitby Jail in order to provide additional segregation cells.

The food self-sufficiency program for the eastern region resulted in the farming of more than 150 acres of land at four institutions. Produce harvested included tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, green onions, and beans. Root crops which were produced for storage and usage during the winter months were onions, beets, cabbage, carrots, potatoes, and turnip. As well, the region grew feed corn for the livestock operation at the Rideau Correctional Centre, which consisted of approximately 1,200 chickens and 60 pigs.

The total yield in produce was in excess of 930,000 lbs. As a result, the region was self-sufficient in root crops for eight months and egg production enabled the region to be 75 per cent self-sufficient for

the entire year. The piggery operation resulted in meeting 35 per cent of the region's needs during the year. In addition, a quantity of potatoes was provided to the central and western regions of the ministry.

Using inmate labor, the eastern region constructed a new hay barn at the Rideau Correctional Centre from wood cut by inmates as part of the institution's wood-cutting project. Inmates were also used to cut wood for fence posts, renovate a barn, and construct a corn storage tank and two feed tanks.

The institutions participating in the program included the Millbrook and Rideau Correctional Centres, the Quinte Detention Centre, and the Cobourg Jail. In addition, small garden programs were conducted at the Whitby Jail and the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre. A number of institutions implemented innovative means of obtaining the necessary land. The operation at Whitby Jail was conducted on land provided by the local community resource centre, and at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre, the program was carried out on an acre of land belonging to a nursing home in the Ottawa area. The farming operation at the Cobourg Jail used approximately four acres of ministry of natural resources' land and in return, the jail provided approximately one month's inmate labor to clear fire trails in a local forest. Through an agreement with a local farmer, the Millbrook Correctional Centre used approximately seven acres of his land in return for which the farmer was provided with inmate labor to assist him with clean-up chores on his property.

During the year, a second psychologist position was alloted to the Millbrook Correctional Centre in order to increase the provision of psychological services to inmates of that maximum security institution.

Institution crisis intervention teams (ICIT) continued to be operational during the year based at the Millbrook Correctional Centre and the Ottawa-Carleton and Quinte Detention Centres. In addition, two teams were trained and equipped for the Whitby Jail. In the fall of 1982 the first eastern region ICIT competition was held at the Canadian Forces Base Kingston. The top teams from each of the institutions within the region competed with each other with the Quinte Detention Centre team winning.

During the year, under the coordination of the regional staff training advisor, training programs for correctional staff in the eastern region enabled personnel to be trained in security and operational management procedures related to their working environment. In addition, a number of staff were provided opportunities to participate in refresher courses and emergency procedures training. Institution management personnel were provided opportunities for training in management related programs and personnel procedures such as the grievance process.

Inmates from a number of eastern region institutions continued to provide volunteer community services, ranging from clearing the snow from the residences of elderly citizens, to assisting in the landscaping and beautifying of town parks.

NORTHERN REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - G. F. Tegman
Ministry of Correctional Services
199 Larch Street, 9th Floor
Sudbury, Ontario P3E 5P9

Institutions	Superintendent's Name	Operating Capacity March 31/83	Average Daily Count 1982-83	Per Diem 1982-83 $
*Monteith Correctional Centre	W. E. Peters	120	114	77.60
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	J. R. Keddie	120	114	77.22
Jails				
Fort Frances	C. M. Gillespie	22	14	151.92
Haileybury	W. J. Martin	41	35	75.03
Kenora	Mrs. B. A. Johnston	99	84	74.97
Monteith	W. E. Peters	26	21	-
North Bay	R .S. Doan	71	56	71.21
Parry Sound	T. M. Wight	50	29	95.04
Sault Ste. Marie	E. D. Lock	61	64	85.00
Sudbury	A. G. Hooson	129	93	69.38
Thunder Bay	A. D. Abbott	97	74	83.97

*Includes Monteith Correctional Centre and Jail budgets

NORTHERN REGION

Considerable agricultural activity continues at the Thunder Bay and Monteith Correctional Centres. Both centres produce their own eggs and supply eggs to nearby jails. Both centres are producing pork and are programmed towards producing sufficient to their needs. The Monteith beef herd is now well established with 45 head. The Thunder Bay farm is slowly expanding and presently has 61 pigs, 420 chickens and 57 head of cattle. Inmates under the direction of trade instructors and vocational teachers constructed a barn at the Thunder Bay Correctional Centre. Lumber for the barn was provided by the Monteith Correctional Centre. Herds at Monteith and Thunder Bay were obtained with no initial outlay on a pay back system to New Liskeard Agricultural College. Root crops and other garden vegetable production increased over last year. Farm building upgrading continued at both centres and a new root cellar was constructed at Monteith using inmate labor. Smaller institutions participated in self-sufficiency by means of kitchen gardens, and have constructed root cellars which proved valuable in the reduction of food costs.

The Monteith Correctional Centre continues to produce lumber from its new portable sawmill for its own needs. Using poplar lumber, 2,000 vegetable crates were constructed for transporting farm produce. Four hundred cords of firewood were cut for wood heating in the greenhouse and the piggery and to assist needy senior citizens. In excess of 40,000 board feet of lumber were cut for institution use. The construction of wood pallets is also under consideration using this lumber. The lumber and fuel wood were made available through woodlot management in cooperation with the ministry of natural resources. Monteith is using its team of horses for a number of on-site activities as an energy alternative project.

Community resource centre (CRC) activity continues to be strong, with centres in Timmins, Sudbury, Thunder Bay and Red Lake. Inmates in CRCs, in addition to engaging in regular employment and education, also supply volunteer assistance to a variety of community projects. Additional bed and program space has been made available on a fee-for-service basis at the Wikwemikong Native Rehabilitation /Youth Crisis Centre on Manitoulin Island and at the Sudbury YWCA. Planning is underway for a CRC for the Sault Ste. Marie Jail.

Inmates on temporary absence participated in volunteer community projects and are active in providing assistance to some twenty different groups including those for disabled people, senior citizens, and mentally retarded people.

Inmates at the Monteith Correctional Centre assisted with the Northwood crippled children's horseback riding program and inmates at the Thunder Bay Correctional Centre continue to participate in labor-intensive community programs such as clearing snow for senior citizens and clearing ski trails for the ministry of natural resources. The Thunder Bay inmates, in conjunction with the ministry of industry and trade, provided extensive assistance to the ski jump competitions.

At various institutions in the region, inmates provide assistance to the ministries of natural resources, government services, transportation and communications, and citizenship and culture.

Mental health services to selected inmates have been made available in special units at the Sudbury Algoma Hospital and the North Bay Mental Health Centre. Native liaison workers have also been appointed in several locations to assist with Native inmate programs.

Vocational and academic training for inmates has concentrated on providing the inmates with a maximum of marketable job skills by integrating academic and trade training programs with practical institution projects which provide on-the-job training. There has also been considerable activity in life skills and literacy classes to meet the apparent need in these areas. Some of the innovations in this area of program

delivery include night classes and involvement in community programs such as the community resource centre's bachelor cooking classes, leisure time classes, and career planning workshops. A new trade training course at Monteith Correctional Centre in natural gas fitting has been introduced to replace the previously operated oil burner course.

Alcohol abuse counseling programs continue to be provided in the correctional centres, while Alcoholics Anonymous is active in most other institutions.

The establishment of the classification officers' positions at the jails in the region has provided a uniform system of assessing inmate program needs and has also provided a much needed counseling service to jail inmates.

Volunteer groups from the community such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Native friendship centres, church groups, the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies, and volunteer visitors continue to assist with various program needs.

Chaplaincy services at the correctional centres provide considerable integrated service to the over-all inmate training program. Jails other than the Thunder Bay and Monteith Jails are provided with chaplaincy services through local arrangements. The Sault Ste. Marie and Kenora Jails, for example, have recently added part-time chaplains to their programs.

Renovations were carried out in a number of institutions resulting in the upgrading of ventilation, heating, and fire escape facilities. The Sault Ste. Marie Jail, however, continues to be overcrowded and will require considerable renovation and expansion. Security, bed space, and fire safety are all problems at this institution.

To help rectify this, planning is underway to build prefabricated units for inmate accommodation and administrative space. It is anticipated that the first units will be fabricated in the 83/84 fiscal year.

A review of the remaining institutions indicates that several may require alterations and upgrading of entrance and control security facilities, administrative offices, fire exits, and storage space. Funds allocated for winter job creation programs have allowed a number of institutions to upgrade existing facilities in terms of repair and replacement. Institutions in the region have generally experienced increases in inmate populations within their operational bed-space capacities, which has put some strain on daily operations/support services and increased expenditures.

Staff training with the correctional staff in the region focused on updating first aid training and instruction in the use of the Flynn Mark III resuscitator. The basic training course continues to be offered to all new correctional officers, and additional courses have been undertaken by many staff at the community college level on subjects pertaining to the correctional field. Effective writing, effective communication, pre-retirement, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, baton training, performance planning and review, institutional crisis intervention team, and crisis mediator training courses have also been successfully presented in this region. The location of the regional training advisor at the regional office has greatly improved the staff training program delivery in the region.

A special wood heating project using hog fuel to heat the Monteith Correctional Centre in cooperation with the ministry of energy was abandoned due to hog fuel demand by private enterprises. A forest regeneration project (seedling production) in cooperation with the ministry of natural resources at Monteith, with possible expansion to Thunder Bay and Kenora, is currently on hold awaiting the building of a suitable greenhouse.

WESTERN REGION

Regional Director, Institutions Division - Thomas McCarron
Ministry of Correctional Services
1315 Bishop Street
Cambridge (Galt), Ontario N1R 6Z2

	Superintendent's Name	Operating Capacity March 31/83	Average Daily Count 1982-83	Per Diem 1982-83 $
Institutions				
Burtch Correctional Centre	J. C. Moclair	252	234	62.60
Guelph Correctional Centre	W. J. Taylor	560	593)))	68.28
Camp Dufferin	George Malnachuk Manager	40	18)	
Ontario Correctional Institute	Lyndon Nelmes	198	180	96.50
Vanier Centre for Women	Miss Sylvia Nicholls	79	65	134.42
Jails and Detention Centres				
Brantford	I. H. Wright	41	47	65.74
Chatham	John Pinder	50	37	65.52
Owen Sound	W. A. Hoey	46	33	71.85
Sarnia	J. F. Whiteley	59	49	64.50
Stratford	J. M. Sinclair	36	30	76.69
Walkerton	B. C. Parker	34	26	86.23
Windsor	M. V. Villeneuve	97	99	61.92
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	J. T. O'Brien	232	216	73.80
Waterloo Detention Centre	R. H. Nash	60	70	73.79
Wellington Detention Centre	James Cassidy	98	82	66.17

WESTERN REGION

A number of institutions in the western region, namely the Windsor and Brantford Jails, and the Elgin-Middlesex and Waterloo Detention Centres continued to operate over capacity during the year. The Vanier Centre for Women, the Ontario Correctional Institute, and the Guelph Correctional Centre and its assessment and treatment unit (GATU) operated at capacity with long waiting lists. It would appear that this increase is caused mostly by the increase in the length of sentences. To assist in overcoming this overcrowding problem, renovations were undertaken at Windsor Jail, where the complete administrative offices and stores were moved to the registry office and a 12-bed inmate dormitory was constructed in the former administrative area. At Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre, 60 cells were modified to accommodate two prisoners each to increase the capacity of this centre to 232 inmates. These projects were completed by using inmate labor in conjunction with local institution maintenance staff at significant savings over commercial construction companies. The ministry of government services' winter job creation program provided fundings, permitting all institutions in the region to have necessary minor construction projects carried out.

Community Involvement

As in previous years, most institutions continued to expand their involvement in carrying out work for the local communities. The Guelph Correctional Centre floor hockey tournament involving teams from the Association for the Mentally Retarded was held again this year. Superintendents and senior institution staff gave talks at local meetings, and displays were set up in local shopping malls to provide information to the public on the function and administration of the correctional system in the province.

Farm Program

Institutions in the Western Region were involved in the field of agri-business. At the Burtch Correctional Centre the beef cattle herd was increased, making the institution self-sufficient in pork and able to supply pork to most other institutions in the region.

Volunteers

Volunteers played key roles in this region's institutions and community involvement in institutions is increasing. More people are offering their services to the institutions, and inmates in the region are engaged in community volunteer work.

Educational Programs

At the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre an average of 65 inmates were involved in some form of correspondence course or tutoring by volunteers, and, with the cooperation of Fanshawe College, London, a wide variety of technical programs were offered.

Cottage Industry

The Vanier Centre for Women continues to provide cottage industry programs in cooperation with two local companies. The female residents work on cosmetic mirrors and various Rubbermaid products for the home. Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre continues to operate their cottage industry program and received revenue in excess of $32,000 during the past year. This program involves assembling products for Northern Telecom.

Trout Processing Plant

The Guelph Correctional Centre entered into an agreement with the Ontario Trout Producers to operate a processing plant. The plant was renovated for this purpose and six inmates are employed in this area.

MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES PUBLICATIONS

Bail Verification and Supervision - A community option to pre-trial detention

Careers in Corrections

* Caught!

Community Resource Centres

Community Service Orders - A program that benefits the community as well as the offender

Community Service Orders - A helping program - for both community agencies and for those offenders who volunteer their services

Community Service and You

Correctional Institutions and Programs in Ontario

Glossary of Correctional Terms

Annual Report of the Minister

Probation and Parole - A Community Service for Adults

Recreation in Corrections

The Vanier Centre for Women

Wanted: People - join us and be a correctional volunteer

* Corrections Ontario Series:

  - Community Resource Centres
  - Community Service Orders
  - Government Levels of Responsibility for Corrections
  - Parole
  - Probation
  - Temporary Absence Program

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  Toronto, Ontario. M7A 1N8

OR

Communications Branch,
Ministry of Correctional Services,
2001 Eglinton Avenue East,
Scarborough, Ontario. M1L 4P1
Telephone: (416) 750-3421

Leaflets describing some of the inmate-made articles which may be purchased by government and tax-supported non-profit agencies are:

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Statistical Section

All data presented in this section are based on the activities during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1983. Where relevant, comparisons to previous years are included. This year a new set of offence categories are being used. These categories provide a finer distribution of offence types than was provided in the past. Beyond that, the present report does not differ from last year's Annual Report.

TABLE 1

ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS AND SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT

	ADMISSIONS		% CHANGE	SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT		% CHANGE
	1981/82	1982/83		1981/82	1982/83	
Persons	48,121	51,097	+ 6.2	35,990	40,875	+13.6
Occurrences	65,576	71,090	+ 8.4	44,867	52,491	+17.0
Count of Offences	160,956	183,614	+14.1	101,640	123,718	+21.7

Table 1 provides data on the total intake into provincial institutions during the 1981/82 and the 1982/83 fiscal years. Data are provided for both admissions and for sentences to incarceration. Some of those sentenced during the year may have been admitted prior to April 1, 1982. During 1982/83, admissions in all categories were up over 1981/82. This was especially true for sentenced admissions. Clearly sentences to imprisonment are increasing more rapidly than total admissions.

TABLE 2

SENTENCES TO INCARCERATION BY TYPE

		1981/82 N	1982/83 N	% CHANGE
Fine Default	M	13,363	18,000	34.7
	F	1,111	1,313	18.2
	T	14,474	19,313	33.4
Provincial Sentence	M	27,101	29,432	8.6
	F	1,868	2,034	8.9
	T	28,969	31,466	8.6
Federal Sentence	M	1,389	1,678	20.8
	F	35	34	(2.9)
	T	1,424	1,712	20.2
Total	M	41,853	49,110	17.3
	F	3,014	3,381	12.2
	T	44,867	52,491	17.0

Table 2 was prepared to facilitate the examination of sentences to incarceration. Sentenced admissions were broken down by type. It would appear that the fastest growing component of sentenced admission was of persons admitted in default of paying a fine. Another rapidly rising component was of persons who were to serve their sentence in a federal penitentiary. In fact, these two categories accounted for 67.2% of the increase in sentenced admissions.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES LEADING TO INCARCERATION

OFFENCE TYPE	COUNTS OF ALL OFFENCES			MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Homicide & Related	182	15	197	167	15	182
Serious Violent	1,351	62	1,413	992	46	1,038
Violent Sexual	475	2	477	326	1	327
B & E & Related	10,421	120	10,541	4,883	74	4,957
Sexual (Non Violent)	253	22	275	140	17	157
Traffic/Import Drugs	1,791	133	1,924	1,308	110	1,418
Weapons Offences	1,719	94	1,813	1,090	76	1,166
Fraud & Related	5,941	1,419	7,360	1,847	364	2,211
Misc. Against Person	152	5	157	105	4	109
Theft/Possession	13,296	1,207	14,503	6,183	658	6,841
Assault & Related	3,757	228	3,985	2,372	141	2,513
Property Damage & Arson	2,274	113	2,387	945	67	1,012
Misc. Against Morals	92	18	110	57	12	69
Obstruct Justice	1,470	105	1,575	730	63	793
Possession Drugs	2,555	94	2,649	1,414	52	1,466
Traffic Crim. Code	1,468	20	1,488	880	11	891
Breach Court Order/Esc.	10,364	795	11,159	3,343	241	3,584
Drinking Driving	10,201	299	10,500	7,263	208	7,471
Misc. Against Public Ord.	2,201	194	2,394	916	91	1,007
Other Federal Statutes	2,087	323	2,410	734	184	918
Parole Violator	998	28	1,026	702	20	722
Highway Traffic Act	7,408	299	7,707	2,657	150	2,807
Liquor	17,924	1,703	19,627	6,951	602	7,553
Other Prov. Statutes	3,423	136	3,559	1,211	42	1,253
Municipal Bylaws	11,918	966	12,884	952	68	1,020
Unknown	1,502	95	1,597	942	64	1,006
TOTAL	115,223	8,495	123,718	49,110	3,381	52,491

Table 3 is a distribution of offences leading to a sentence of incarceration. The offence categories represent a finer distribution than the eight categories used in previous years. Not all possible offences are coded for the computer, so a certain number of offences are not coded and are classified as unknown. Counts of offences are presented in two ways. Counts of all Offences denotes the counts of each offence type which received a sentence of incarceration. Most Serious Offence represents an attempt to assign each admission set of offences to the most serious offence within that admission set. Here each admission is counted only once in the category which is deemed to be most serious. The categories are presented in descending severity.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCE LENGTHS

SENTENCE LENGTH	1982-83			1981-82	% CHANGE
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	TOTAL	
Under 5 days	4,643	508	5,151	4,629	11.28
5-7 days	5,461	503	5,964	5,002	19.23
8-15 "	10,713	731	11,444	9,641	18.70
16-29 "	4,443	280	4,723	3,667	28.80
30-59 "	7,425	548	7,973	6,732	18.43
60-89 "	3,195	174	3,369	2,913	15.65
3 months	3,122	183	3,305	3,124	5.79
4-5 "	1,640	102	1,742	1,662	4.81
6-8 "	2,227	109	2,336	2,017	15.82
9-11 "	1,208	70	1,278	1,086	17.68
12-14 "	1,043	41	1,084	1,018	6.48
15-17 "	435	19	454	332	36.75
18-20 "	465	16	481	460	4.57
21-24 "	168	4	172	171	0.58
Penitentiary	2,125	42	2,167	1,765	22.78
Unknown	797	51	848	648	30.86
TOTAL	49,110	3,381	52,491	44,867	16.99

In Table 4 the distribution of aggregate sentences for each admission set of offences is presented. It must be borne in mind that short sentences, while being numerous, do not represent a large proportion of days stay or the average daily count. Longer sentences represent a heavier loading on the system.

TABLE 5

AGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED

AGE CATEGORIES	ADMITTED			SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
16	1,542	157	1,699	932	66	998
17	2,682	269	2,951	2,118	160	2,278
18	3,029	261	3,290	2,459	174	2,633
19 - 20	6,304	528	6,832	5,249	328	5,577
21 - 22	5,609	463	6,072	4,725	296	5,021
23 - 25	6,519	578	7,097	5,379	380	5,759
26 - 30	7,254	700	7,954	5,901	445	6,346
31 - 35	4,758	422	5,180	3,789	284	4,073
36 - 40	3,048	312	3,360	2,476	213	2,689
41 - 50	3,728	337	4,065	3,080	243	3,323
51 - 64	2,135	152	2,287	1,822	113	1,935
65 +	279	15	294	225	11	236
UNKNOWN	14	2	16	6	1	7
TOTAL	46,901	4,196	51,097	38,161	2,714	40,875

Table 5 represents the age distribution of persons admitted during the fiscal year. Any person admitted more than once during the year is counted only once. The age is taken as of the first admission of the year. Here the data are under the category of persons admitted and persons sentenced to incarceration. Age specific sentencing data are presented in Table 6. Here the average counts of offences per aggregate sentence, average aggregate sentence, and average number of admissions per person are tabulated. There are large numbers of people who are admitted more than once during the year.

Table 7 presents data by offence category on those individuals who have had prior adult incarcerations. Almost three-quarters of all males admitted with a sentence of incarceration had at least one prior incarceration as an adult. These individuals accounted for 74.7% of all the charges for which a sentence of incarceration was levied. A lower proportion of females (58.8%) had prior incarcerations. By comparison, in 1981/82, 68% of the males and 55.4% of the females had prior adult incarcerations. It is interesting to note that the high rate of prior experience is evident in just about every offence category.

TABLE 6

AGE SPECIFIC SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS

AGE AT DATE SENTENCE EXECUTED	MALES			FEMALES		
	AVERAGE COUNTS PER AGGREGATE SENTENCE	AVERAGE AGGREGATE PROVINCIAL SENTENCE	AVERAGE ADMISSIONS PER PERSON	AVERAGE COUNTS PFR AGGREGATE SENTENCE	AVERAGE AGGREGATE PROVINCIAL SENTENCE	AVERAGE ADMISSIONS PER PERSON
16	2.91	87.7	1.41	1.90	41.5	1.44
17	2.67	86.8	1.38	1.99	40.6	1.27
18	2.47	86.4	1.33	1.86	42.5	1.17
19 - 20	2.27	78.0	1.25	2.32	52.6	1.21
21 - 22	2.17	72.2	1.24	2.36	52.0	1.24
23 - 25	2.23	68.7	1.23	2.30	58.7	1.21
26 - 30	2.29	64.5	1.23	2.66	52.9	1.18
31 - 35	2.49	58.4	1.23	2.97	51.1	1.25
36 - 40	2.55	53.2	1.30	2.93	43.1	1.26
41 - 50	2.36	42.6	1.37	3.11	36.4	1.26
51 - 64	2.15	30.7	1.53	2.34	32.8	1.59
65 +	2.05	27.3	1.72	3.50	25.1	1.82
TOTAL	2.35	65.7	1.29	2.51	48.2	1.25

TABLE 7

SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT OF PERSONS WITH PRIOR INCARCERATIONS

	MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE				COUNT OF OFFENCES			
	MALES		FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES	
OFFENCE CATEGORIES	#	% OF TOTAL	#	% OF TOTAL	#	% OF TOTAL	#	% OF TOTAL
Homicide & Related	120	71.86	12	80.00	133	73.08	12	80.00
Serious Violent	751	75.71	32	69.57	999	73.95	47	75.81
Violent Sexual	211	64.72	0	0.00	289	60.84	0	0.00
B. & E. & Related	3,801	77.84	53	71.62	7,744	74.31	84	70.00
Sexual (Non violent)	88	62.86	12	70.59	169	66.80	14	63.64
Traffic/Import Drugs	844	64.53	50	45.45	1,194	66.67	64	48.12
Weapons Offences	859	78.81	53	69.74	1,364	79.35	63	67.02
Fraud & Related	1,418	76.77	203	55.77	4,635	78.02	965	68.01
Misc. Against Person	72	68.57	2	50.00	112	73.68	3	60.00
Theft/Possession	4,867	78.72	387	58.81	10,713	80.57	818	67.77
Assault & Related	1,758	74.11	78	55.32	2,962	78.84	150	65.79
Property Dmg. & Arson	716	75.77	50	74.63	1,718	75.55	88	77.88
Misc. Against Morals	42	73.68	7	58.33	72	78.26	12	66.67
Obstruct Justice	541	74.11	33	52.38	1,182	80.41	68	64.76
Possession Drugs	1,017	71.92	25	48.08	1,967	76.99	53	56.38
Traffic Crim. Code	535	60.80	3	27.27	1,049	71.46	10	50.00
Breach Court Ord/Esc.	2,634	78.79	174	72.20	8,877	85.65	638	80.25
Drinking Driving	3,399	46.80	54	25.96	5,549	54.40	103	34.45
Misc. Against Public Ord.	707	77.18	60	65.93	1,833	83.28	147	75.77
Other Federal Stats.	465	63.35	96	52.17	1,355	64.93	199	61.61
Parole Violation	643	91.60	17	85.00	930	93.19	25	89.29
Highway Traffic Act	1,893	71.25	66	44.00	5,677	76.63	180	60.20
Liquor	5,562	80.02	444	73.75	15,364	85.72	1,425	83.68
Other Prov. Statutes	701	57.89	15	35.71	2,334	68.19	62	45.59
Municipal Bylaws	528	55.46	23	33.82	6,735	56.51	369	38.20
Unknown	700	74.31	39	60.94	1,152	76.70	67	70.53
TOTAL	34,872	71.01	1,988	58.80	86,108	74.73	5,666	66.70

TABLE 8

ADMISSIONS DUE TO NON-PAYMENT OF FINES

SENTENCE LENGTH	H.T.A.	LIQUOR	OTHER PROV.	MUNICIPAL BYLAWS	CRIMINAL CODE	TOTAL % PAID PRO RATA
< 8 days	1,012	4,268	353	928	1,255	30.3
8-15 "	847	1,647	212	65	2,455	44.9
16-29 "	501	600	355	13	1,478	52.0
30-59 "	222	180	121	4	1,975	59.9
60-89 "	28	21	22	5	432	79.5
90+ "	14	13	15	0	272	66.9
TOTAL	2,624	6,729	1,078	1,015	7,867	42.9
% PAID PRO RATA	50.2	30.3	47.6	37.5	51.4	

The majority of sentences imposed in provincial court are fines. It is not surprising that there are some individuals who choose not to, or cannot pay their fines. As was pointed out in Table 2, 1982/83 saw a phenomenal increase in persons incarcerated for the non-payment of fines. The distribution of the lengths of time to be served by relevant acts is presented in Table 8. The fines under the criminal code account for the largest single category. Inmates with outstanding fines can be released upon paying part, or all, of their fine (paid pro rata). Overall 42.9% of the inmates serving time in default of fine payment ultimately paid at least part of their fine. Generally, the more the time to be served, the greater the probability that the inmate paid some of the fine. It should be noted that 71.6% of the persons admitted for non-payment of fines had a record of prior adult incarcerations. In addition, there was a total of 55,135 counts of fined offences, thus, each admission had an average of 2.85 counts of fined offences.

TABLE 9

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES LEADING TO SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	TOTAL		TOTAL WITHOUT FINE DEFAULTS		PROVINCIAL TIME ONLY		AVERAGE PROVINCIAL SENTENCE TO BE SERVED	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Homicide & Related	167	15	167	15	51	8	330.0	262.6
Serious Violent	992	46	984	45	586	37	298.8	233.6
Violent Sexual	326	1	323	1	220	0	200.3	
B. & E. & Related	4,883	74	4,794	72	4,379	70	198.0	118.6
Sexual (Non Violent)	140	17	119	15	114	15	120.0	54.9
Traffic/Import Drugs	1,308	110	1,238	107	1,145	106	134.7	167.6
Weapons Offences	1,090	76	905	72	846	70	94.2	60.0
Fraud & Related	1,847	364	1,656	338	1,511	330	129.0	110.5
Misc. Against Person	105	4	86	3	84	3	88.3	136.8
Theft/Possession	6,183	658	5,133	546	5,009	546	80.4	44.4
Assault & Related	2,372	141	1,908	101	1,831	100	68.5	51.1
Property Damage & Arson	945	67	647	44	628	42	56.5	63.2
Misc. Against Morals	57	12	41	5	39	5	53.3	19.8
Obstruct Justice	730	63	510	48	494	48	51.0	29.0
Possession Drugs	1,414	52	692	22	665	22	45.8	26.7
Traffic Crim. Code	880	11	596	4	592	4	58.6	22.8
Breach Court Order/Esc.	3,343	241	2,639	194	2,627	194	32.1	21.9
Drinking Driving	7,263	208	5,454	141	5,445	141	29.4	21.4
Misc. Against Public Ord.	916	91	274	31	271	31	21.6	13.0
Other Federal Stats.	734	184	320	86	314	84	40.2	33.7
Parole Violation	702	20	700	20	693	20	146.5	181.9
Highway Traffic Act	2,657	150	178	5	171	5	31.6	22.8
Liquor	6,951	602	734	90	730	90	22.4	32.4
Other Prov. Statutes	1,211	42	167	8	167	8	29.2	10.2
Municipal Bylaws	952	68	5	0	3	0	38.3	
Unknown	942	64	840	57	813	57		
TOTAL	49,110	3,381	31,110	2,070	29,428	2,036		

TABLE 10

ADMISSIONS OF NATIVE OFFENDERS

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	COUNTS OF OFFENCES		MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE PER ADMISSION	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
Homicide & Related	41	11	35	11
Serious Violent	144	19	123	19
Violent Sexual	54	0	40	0
B & E & Related	1,040	36	577	29
Sexual (Non Violent)	17	6	8	3
Traffic/Import Drugs	37	4	28	3
Weapons Offences	254	25	155	20
Fraud & Related	211	119	87	32
Misc. Against Person	25	1	20	1
Theft/Possession	1,073	167	497	100
Assault & Related	514	66	278	44
Property Damage & Arson	329	61	124	30
Misc. Against Morals	3	10	2	2
Obstruct Justice	94	16	41	6
Possession Drugs	103	3	56	3
Traffic Crim. Code	62	1	27	1
Breach Court Order/Esc.	1,114	223	315	56
Drinking Driving	535	59	301	28
Misc. Against Public Ord.	205	40	66	12
Other Federal Statutes	664	193	297	107
Parole Violator	92	3	54	3
Highway Traffic Act	413	44	177	20
Liquor	5,187	1,356	1,681	390
Other Prov. Statutes	186	13	64	2
Municipal Bylaws	268	9	20	4
Unknown	193	23	53	7
TOTAL	12,858	2,508	5,126	933

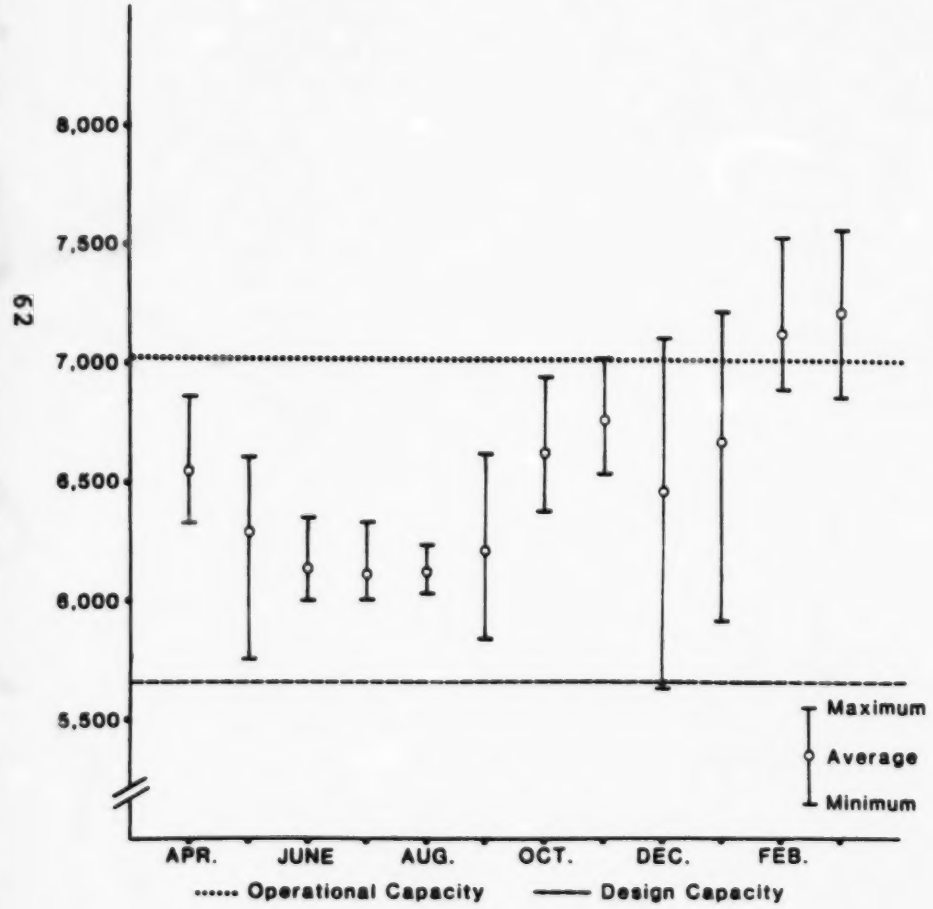
Because of the high level of fine defaulters, the offence distributions were recalculated to isolate only those admissions which entailed straight incarcerative sentences (Table 9). These were further adjusted to include only those sentences which were to be served in provincial institutions. The average provincial sentence to be served is also given for each offence category.

Correctional jurisdictions are faced with the problem of the disproportionate representation of visible ethnic minorities. In Ontario, the only such minority on which data are kept is the native. (Table 10). Sentenced admissions of natives account for 7.8% of total male admissions, and 16.9% of total female admissions. Natives averaged about 1.6 admissions per person. Somewhat higher than the general average of 1.37. Native persons represent a smaller proportion of the persons who were admitted (males = 6.6%; females = 14.2%). However, this is still of scant consolation when one considers that only 2% of the population is estimated to be of native origin.

FIGURE 1

RANGE OF MONTHLY COUNTS

All Venues - 1982-83



INSTITUTIONAL COUNT DATA

This section deals with the data describing the number of individuals incarcerated on a daily basis. The data are based on the midnight counts taken in each institution. Persons released or transferred in the preceeding 24 hours are not counted. These data are therefore a conservative indicator of true workload. One inmate is defined as one *days stay*. *Count* is defined as the aggregate of days stay for a given operational unit. Throughout this section, two capacity figures are used. The *design capacity* refers to the number of beds for which the institution was architecturally designed or redesigned. The *operational capacity* is the capacity rating of the institution in effect on March 31, 1983. In many cases the operational capacity includes bed spaces brought about by the addition of bunks in cells or dormitories.

The data presented in Figure 1 show the minimum, average, and maximum counts during each month in the last fiscal year. These counts are for all institutions in the province as well as sentenced inmates serving their sentence in a community resource centre.

During the holiday season of December and January, it is traditional to release deserving inmates on temporary passes. Moreover, the cyclical pattern of the data reflect the activities of the courts during the year.

Examining the province-wide counts masks the true extent of the crowding in some institutions. There are large variations based on the geographic region, the sex of the inmate and the security classification of the inmate. For example, in October of 1982, the maximum count for the entire province just reached

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TABLE 11

	REGION				
	NORTH	CENTRAL	WEST	EAST	PROVINCIAL TOTAL
Correctional Centres	83,241	306,004	397,684	139,826	926,755
Jails & D.C.'s	171,244	684,766	251,123	221,683	1,328,816
Camps	0	11,313	6,586	0	17,899
C.R.C.'s[1]	13,935	43,604	16,589	33,677	107,805
REGIONAL TOTAL	268,420	1,045,687	671,982	395,186	2,381,275
Days stay over[2] Capacity	5,461	110,179	38,073	16,207	169,920

1 Includes only actual days stay by TAP inmates

2 Defined for each institution on each day as (Midnight Count minus Operational Capacity) and totalled over the unit in question.

Institutional Count Data continued....

operational capacity, yet during October, there were almost 16,000 days stay over capacity. The term *Days Stay Over Capacity* refers to the number of inmate days stay in an institution which were over the operational capacity. These figures are then aggregated over the entire system.

TABLE 11

The days stay are presented by region and by type of facility. It must be noted that the C.R.C. counts include only actual days stay by inmates on temporary absence passes. The C.R.C. counts do not record the utilization by probationers or by parolees. The individual institutions that make up the four regions are listed in the text of this report. Over 70% of the days stay are accumulated in the central and western regions. However, 65% of the days stay over capacity are logged in the central region alone. In fact, 10.5 of the days stay in the central region were in over capacity situations.

TABLE 12

USE OF ACCOMMODATION - CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

INSTITUTION	CAPACITY		COUNTS			TOTAL DAYS STAY
	DESIGN	OPERATIONAL	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	
Burtch	252	252	234	260	200	85,241
Guelph C.C.[1]	598	560	593	623	543	216,544
House of Concord	82	82	52	80	0	18,904
Maplehurst	400	400	406	430	379	148,080
Millbrook	212	272	243	280	222	88,631
Mimico	330	546	381	597	241	139,020
Monteith	180	120	114	132	88	41,474
O.C.I.	198	198	180	198	164	65,853
Rideau	160	160	140	169	110	51,195
Thunder Bay	120	120	114	131	86	41,767
PROVINCIAL TOTAL (MALE)	2,532	2,710	2,957	2,900	2,033	896,709
Vanier Ctr. for Women	131	103	82	98	58	30,068
TOTAL	2,663	2,813	2,539	2,998	2,091	926,777

[1] Includes GATU and P.C. Unit.

Tables 12 and 13 show the utilization of individual institutions during the year. In both tables the total maximum and total minimum were calculated independently to represent the province as a whole. These are the actual maximum and minimum counts of the entire system.

The final column in Table 13 shows the remand days stay. This is a sub-set of the total days stay. A remand is defined as any inmate who has outstanding charges before the courts. A large number of these cases have been convicted and are serving a sentence on one set of charges while awaiting a disposition on another set.

TABLE 13

USE OF ACCOMMODATION - JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES

INSTITUTION	CAPACITY				COUNTS						DAYS STAY	
	DESIGN		OPERATIONAL		MINIMUM		MAXIMUM		AVERAGE			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL	REMAND
Barrie	68	6	78	8	63	0	156	6	124	2	30,368	16,258
Brantford	38	3	38	3	27	0	65	1	47	0	17,265	9,879
Brockville	21	2	21	3	11	0	45	1	20	0	7,365	2,058
Chatham	50	0	47	0	24	0	58	0	37	0	13,635	4,444
Cobourg	36	3	36	0	17	0	46	0	32	0	11,659	3,536
Cornwall	20	1	24	1	15	0	39	1	26	0	9,439	3,217
Fort Frances	10	2	19	3	5	0	27	3	14	0	5,282	1,502
Haileybury	29	3	38	3	22	0	49	3	35	0	12,887	5,884
Kenora	64	29	70	29	37	6	103	30	68	16	30,710	7,268
Lindsay	18	6	30	6	16	0	47	2	29	0	10,506	3,528
L'Original	20	0	20	0	7	0	28	0	15	0	5,492	2,321
Monteith	26	0	26	0	8	0	32	0	21	0	7,734	2,390
North Bay	57	4	62	5	27	0	87	3	56	0	20,441	6,567
Owen Sound	31	6	40	6	18	0	48	2	33	0	11,926	2,716
Parry Sound	31	4	44	6	12	0	55	3	29	0	10,728	4,172
Pembroke	24	4	24	4	10	0	39	3	24	0	9,030	3,624
Perth	24	2	24	2	6	0	25	1	15	0	5,504	765
Peterborough	24	1	36	2	19	0	55	4	33	0	12,027	4,931
Sarnia	58	1	58	1	30	0	69	1	49	0	17,992	4,444
Sault Ste. Marie	32	4	57	4	41	0	83	9	60	3	23,037	9,741
Stratford	27	0	36	0	17	0	47	0	30	0	10,983	2,471
Sudbury	59	6	118	11	56	2	108	15	85	8	33,625	13,417
Thunder Bay	74	3	92	5	30	0	95	8	71	3	26,800	7,653
Toronto Jail	228	0	409	0	346	0	568	0	468	0	170,866	122,613
Walkerton	32	2	32	2	14	0	39	1	26	0	9,380	1,672
Whitby	58	4	120	7	74	0	193	18	102	6	39,455	12,352
Windsor	92	5	92	5	71	0	117	12	96	3	36,376	17,106
Elgin-Middlesex D.C.	156	16	172	24	11	1	300	25	213	15	78,062	23,541
Hamilton-Wentworth D.C.	180	20	240	30	238	17	380	46	301	28	120,082	49,415
Niagara D.C.	139	0	120	0	84	0	164	0	121	0	44,342	17,996
Toronto East D.C.	200	0	340	0	323	0	471	0	401	0	146,215	80,953
Toronto West D.C.	140	60	280	100	313	63	448	131	383	91	172,893	89,551
Ottawa-Carleton D.C.	176	10	176	18	130	2	219	18	183	10	70,438	35,677
Quinte D.C.	96	6	108	6	56	2	154	10	106	5	40,768	12,165
Waterloo D.C.	60	0	60	0	43	0	99	0	70	0	25,406	14,974
Wellington	94	4	94	4	60	0	109	18	81	1	30,098	8,867
TOTALS	2,492	217	3,281	298	2,281	93	4,667	375	3,504	191	1,328,816	609,668

TABLE 14

PROBATION ACTIVITY

	1981/82	1982/83
Total placed on probation	29,317	29,500
Average month end balance	34,783	35,666

PROBATION DATA

The computerization of probation data continues. The aggregation of monthly summaries filed by each office has now been computerized. There have been some minor changes in definition. Consequently, the 1982/83 data (Table 14) are in a somewhat different form than previous years. For comparative purposes, the data for the previous year are also included. The average number of persons supervised during the year has increased by 2.5%, whereas the number of new cases has increased by less than 1%.

TABLE 15

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES LEADING TO A TERM OF PROBATION

OFFENCE CATEGORIES	ALL CHARGES			MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Homicide & Related	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Serious Violent	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.2
Violent Sexual	1.3	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.0
B.& E.& Related	18.8	3.9	16.5	18.0	3.2	15.5
Sexual (Non Violent)	1.3	0.2	1.1	1.4	0.2	1.2
Import/Traffic Drugs	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8
Weapons Offences	3.0	1.6	2.8	3.0	1.5	2.7
Fraud & Related	6.1	22.2	8.5	6.4	18.3	8.5
Misc. Against Person	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Theft/Possession	29.1	39.8	30.7	30.1	49.8	33.5
Assault & Related	6.8	5.0	6.5	7.9	5.1	7.5
Property Dmg. & Arson	7.3	3.4	6.7	7.5	3.7	6.8
Misc. AgainstMorals	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Breach Justice	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9
Possession Drugs	3.7	2.8	3.6	4.4	2.9	4.1
Traffic Crim. Code	1.7	0.4	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.9
Breach Court Order/Escape	5.3	6.6	5.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
Drinking Driving	3.0	1.4	2.7	5.5	2.5	5.0
Misc. Against Public Order	3.4	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5
Other Federal Statutes	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Parole Violator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highway Traffic Act	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liquor	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Prov. Statutes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Municipal Bylaws	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5

In Table 15 the offences leading to a term of probation are presented. The average charges per admission was 1.23. The data subsumed under the heading All Charges detail the total distribution of offences leading to a term of probation. The data listed under the heading Most Serious Offence is an attempt to label each probation admission with the most serious offence in the set of offences associated with that admission. B. & E., Fraud, and Theft account for 55.7% of all charges and in 57.5% of the cases were the most serious offence.

TABLE 16

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

AGE (YEARS)	MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL %
16	12.3	10.4	12.3
17	14.2	10.3	13.5
18	11.0	8.4	10.5
19 - 20	15.6	12.7	15.1
21 - 22	10.3	9.8	10.2
23 - 25	9.4	10.5	9.6
26 - 30	9.5	12.9	10.1
31 - 35	5.9	7.8	6.3
36 - 40	3.8	6.4	4.2
41 - 50	4.6	6.4	4.9
51 - 64	2.9	4.0	3.1
65+	0.4	0.4	0.4

The age distribution of probationers is shown in Table 16. These data are based on the ages of persons placed on probation. Over half (51.4%) of persons placed on probation are under 21 years old.

TABLE 17

DISTRIBUTION OF PROBATION TERMS IMPOSED

PROBATION TERM IN MONTHS	FOR INDIVIDUAL CHARGES			AGGREGATE TERM		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
6 and under	13.4%	16.6%	13.9%	15.9%	18.7%	16.3%
7 - 12	43.6	47.1	44.2	42.9	47.2	43.7
13 - 18	12.8	11.3	12.6	12.1	11.1	12.0
19 - 24	24.8	19.8	24.0	22.1	16.8	21.2
24 +	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.9	6.2	6.8

Table 17 shows the distribution of probation terms both for individual offences and for aggregate term. Aggregate terms are defined as the total probation term to be served by any individual starting a new term during the year.

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL